

SENATE

FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1951

(Legislative day of Thursday, May 17, 1951)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, who putteth down the mighty from their seat and exalteth the humble and meek, Thou hast made us heirs of all the ages. In the heat and burden of our swiftly ebbing day may we be the agents of Thy beneficent will for mankind, with honor unsullied, playing our part in the life of our times. In spite of our own shortcomings, which we confess with contrition, in this hour of world crisis Thou hast summoned us as trustees of civilization to defend the heritage of the ages and to help create institutions essential to human progress. With full purpose of heart, wherever we are called to stand in this epic hour, may we strike our blow for the truth of God and the freedom of man. We ask it in the Name that is above every name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. McFARLAND, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, June 14, 1951, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—
APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on June 14, 1951, the President had approved and signed the following acts:

- S. 52. An act for the relief of Delfro Giorgi;
- S. 53. An act for the relief of Vittorio Quilici;
- S. 435. An act to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, and for other purposes; and
- S. 1092. An act for the relief of Dr. Francesco Drago.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE
SESSION

On request of Mr. NEELY, and by unanimous consent, the subcommittee of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare considering labor and management relations was authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

On request of Mr. NEELY, and by unanimous consent, the Committees on Foreign Relations and Armed Services, sitting jointly, were authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senators be permitted to make insertions in the RECORD, introduce bills and joint resolutions, present petitions and memorials, and transact other routine business, without debate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred, as indicated:

REPORT OF FEDERAL BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics for the calendar year ended December 31, 1950 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Finance.

SAMUEL A. WISE

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation for the relief of Samuel A. Wise (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1950 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT OF FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

A letter from the Administrator, Federal Security Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Agency for the fiscal year 1950 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Finance.

REPORT OF BOARD OF GOVERNORS, FEDERAL
RESERVE SYSTEM

A letter from the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Board for the year 1950 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

PROTEST AGAINST ROLL-BACK OF
FARM PRICES

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, in connection with the consideration by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee of the problem of future controls, I present a telegram received from Polk-Burnett (Wis.) Electric Cooperative, embodying a resolution adopted by the cooperative protesting against the roll-back of farm prices. I ask unanimous consent that the telegram be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

There being no objection, the telegram was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CENTURIA, WIS., June 11, 1951.

Senator ALEXANDER WILEY,
United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.:

Whereas in the past the farmer has always been the shock absorber for the financial condition of our country, and whereas the Government again plans to have roll-backs on the products of the farmer: Therefore, we, the members of the Polk-Burnett Electric Cooperative, assembled in annual meeting at Centuria, Wis., this 9th day of June 1951, representing 4,500 members, voice our protest to our President, Secretary of Agriculture, Senator, and Congressman to grant us the same privilege as is granted to other groups of society.

POLK-BURNETT ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE.

LIVESTOCK CONTROLS—RESOLUTION OF
NEBRASKA LIVESTOCK AUCTION ASSO-
CIATION, FAIRBURY, NEBR.

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a resolu-

tion adopted by the Nebraska Livestock Auction Association, Fairbury, Nebr., condemning the livestock controls issued by the OPS as being impractical, prejudicial, and dangerous to the livestock and meat industry.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION OF THE NEBRASKA LIVESTOCK AUCTION
ASSOCIATION IN ANNUAL CONVENTION
ASSEMBLED AT THE MARY-ETTA HOTEL, FAIR-
BURY, NEBR., JUNE 2, 1951

Whereas the Office of Price Stabilization has issued directives controlling the livestock and meat industry, and that said directives are impractical, prejudicial, and dangerous to the livestock and meat industry, and that the application of the directives will endanger the well being of the Nation in time of emergency for the following reasons:

(A) There is no shortage of meat at the present time, production is on the upgrade, and the 1951 estimated production of 147.5 pounds per capita is near an all-time high.

(B) During the past 30 years America has spent from 5 percent to 6.4 percent of her disposable income for meat. When cattle and hogs were lowest in 1934, it was 6.4 percent, and in 1950, it was 5.6 percent, and the percentage spent for meat in the past 4 years is on the decline. On the other hand, meat consumption is high.

(C) Farmers have been producing pork on practically a nonprofit basis for several years and cannot be expected to continue to produce unless there is some chance of hitting profitable seasonal markets some time during the year. There will be no incentive for farrowing pigs in early hazardous spring months to hit an early market with the result that hogs will be marketed in great numbers during certain seasons and very light in other seasons.

(D) Inflation is the cause of a great many of our consuming public demanding choice cuts of beef. There is only about 100 pounds of choice meat in a thousand-pound steer. This percentage can never be overcome and the inflationary demand has forced the restaurants and butchers to ask high prices for these fancy cuts. Other cuts are just as nourishing and just as palatable when properly prepared. Some educational work along this line will help. As an alternative to price controls which cannot control prices effectively but only create inflationary black markets, meat shortages, and consumer rationing, we advocate all-out production, careful use of supplies and sound antinflationary, monetary, and fiscal policies. Specific objectives: Helping to halt inflation, supplying meat at prices in line with production costs, guaranteeing the present and future meat needs of the country's civilian population and Armed Forces, continuing to provide raw materials for medicines vital in treatment of diseases such as insulin, cortisone, etc., removing the opportunity for cheaters to take over the meat business as they did in the OPA days, preventing the buying public from being exploited and robbed by black marketers.

(E) We all remember the pork production of World War I. There was no ceiling but on the other hand producers were guaranteed 13 times the price of a bushel of corn for 100 pounds of pork. Production went up even though the guarantees were never made good by the Government. If increased production is desired there should be an effort on the part of the Government to see that farmers are allotted sufficient machinery, fertilizer and labor and given a free hand to produce for a profit.

(F) Slaughtering quotas have proved to be disastrous to the marketing industry. Any regulation that causes a packer buyer to ride down the alley and pass up cattle he could use and leave the producer with the stock on hand is a grave mistake. Under ordinary conditions packers have always absorbed the offerings almost regardless of the size of the runs and this must continue as it is impossible to know when a few hundred thousand stockmen are planning on marketing.

(G) Hazards and disaster are numerous in the livestock business. We remember the severe losses of winter blizzards, hay selling for \$65 per ton in Texas this spring due to the drouth, the fire that ruined hundreds of thousands of acres of grazing land in Nebraska this spring and every livestock producer is conscious of what an outbreak of foot and mouth disease would do to him. These major disasters together with all of the natural disease and loss sustained by the stockmen of America make the business, a business for the rugged individual who loves to gamble his fortune for a chance of profit that comes to him several times during his lifetime. The opportunity for him to use his skill, knowledge, and determination against the hazards for profit is the incentive of livestock production. With this incentive removed, production can do but one thing and that is to go down until rationing and black marketing takes place.

(H) This is not an assembly line production problem. There are no guarantees of cost plus to the livestock producer. Psychology plays an important part in the Nation's livestock program. What can you do to encourage production? Certainly production will not be increased with ceiling controls. History proves this point. Hundreds of thousands of farmers and stockmen cannot be compelled to produce more for less and the disaster of the controls will fall in the lap of the consuming public when it is unnecessary.

(I) The severe roll-back has created staggering losses to the livestock industry at this time. The production and feeding operation is a long-drawn out operation covering most of the months of the year, and most of the cattle in America today come under the full cut promised by October 1, 1951. The nature of the business make it impossible to come down in small stages. The ultimate price becomes today's price overnight.

(J) Market uncertainties must be removed or the farmer will not place his year's grain crops in feed yard exploitations running the risk of losing his entire year's work and crop. He has other alternatives by sealing the corn, thereby eliminating the OPS directive of livestock controls. Unless these controls are removed there is no question but what there will be a tremendous reduction in the number of cattle put in feed lots this fall, resulting in unorderly marketing of lighter weight unfinished cattle.

(K) There is probably no commodity in all America that has the stabilizing effect on the economy of the country as a whole as livestock. The price of livestock controls the income of all the grasses of the range, all of the hay and forage, and most of the grains. When livestock prices are good, agriculture prospers, and when agriculture prospers there are jobs in the factories, the mines, mills, and the oil fields, in transportation and trading.

If all the cities were destroyed and the ranches and farms were saved, new cities would spring up again and be rebuilt, but if the ranches and farms were destroyed, the civilization would perish.

This all-important industry that sprawls across the country from ocean to ocean, and finds its place in the hidden spots of the mountains, the desert, swamps, and plains to the very back door of our great cities is manned for the principal part by good red-blooded American citizens who have a patriotic devotion to freedom. They have never

failed to produce in times of emergency, they have never struck against their Government.

Whereas the membership of the Nebraska Livestock Auction Association are not necessarily producers of livestock, yet most of its members are producers in some form or another to a greater or lesser extent, but the very nature of their business makes them familiar with every phase of the livestock business, including transportation, growing, feeding, marketing, slaughtering, distribution, and consumption of meat. There is probably no group of men in America more able to speak with authority on the subject because of their close connections in every part of the country. We sincerely believe if the Nation is to be properly fed, and the consuming public is to be able to maintain their present standard of food consumption, then it will be necessary to declare the OPS directive of livestock and meat controls null and void: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be requested to do all in its power to relieve this Nation of livestock and meat controls at its earliest possible moment.

We are definitely of the opinion that our best hope of maintaining the American free-choice system and of controlling inflation at its source is by defeating at this time the extension of title IV of the present act and the proposed amendment, rather than to consider any possibility of extensions or delays.

NEBRASKA LIVESTOCK AUCTION ASSOCIATION.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. CHAVEZ:

S. 1687. A bill for the relief of Stefano Campo; and

S. 1688. A bill for the relief of Pierino F. Berta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCARRAN:

S. 1689. A bill providing for an extension of the time during which annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the United States, including Alaska, may be made, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

EXECUTIVE AND INDEPENDENT OFFICES

APPROPRIATIONS, 1952—AMENDMENTS

Mr. BRIDGES (for himself, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mr. WHERRY), submitted 15 amendments intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, which were severally ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. MUNDT:

Article paying tribute to Senator WILEY, written by Carl Sorel, and published in *Il Progresso Italo Americano*.

By Mr. O'CONOR:

Commencement address delivered by Hon. James A. Farley at Loras College, Dubuque, Iowa, on June 3, 1951.

By Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska:

Tabulation prepared by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress showing the share of cost of all foreign-aid programs over a 12-year period borne by counties and cities and towns of Nebraska.

By Mr. BRIDGES:

Editorial relating to Government-owned cars and Government chauffeurs, entitled "You Have a Chauffeur, or Didn't you Know," published in the Concord (N. H.) Daily Monitor of June 13, 1951.

By Mr. AIKEN:

Article entitled "A Canadian Seaway," by Richard L. Stout, published in the Christian Science Monitor of June 1, 1951.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

Article entitled "Liberia Denounces President's Rival," from the New York Times of June 2; article entitled "Liberia and Mr. Twe," from the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of June 2; and a letter written by Mr. John Collier to the editor of the New York Times, published under the headline "Governing Liberia" in the New York Times of June 10; all dealing with the current political situation in Liberia.

By Mr. McMAHON:

Editorial dealing with selection by State Department of Prof. Wilbert Snow, of Wesleyan University, to lecture in Europe on American literature, criticism, and public affairs, published in the Hartford Courant of June 10, 1951.

By Mr. HUNT:

Article dealing with the Senate hearings into General MacArthur's dismissal and the background of American policy in the Far East, written by Marquis Childs, and published in the Kentucky Herald of June 12, 1951.

By Mr. LEHMAN:

A statement in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of a cheese factory by Jesse Williams near Rome, N. Y.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE FOUNDING OF THE ICE-CREAM INDUSTRY IN AMERICA

Mr. O'CONOR. Mr. President, 100 years ago today there was established in Baltimore, Md., the first wholesale ice-cream establishment in the world. Today, the national ice-cream industry, which has grown to be one of the leading factors in the mammoth dairy industry of our country, will mark the centennial of that founding with appropriate ceremonies. A memorial plaque will be erected on the very spot where Baltimoreans of a century ago were first privileged to procure this confection, which previously had been unavailable to the rank and file of the citizens of this or any other land.

Our country has grown and progressed through the initiative and the industry of those who have dared to embark in new fields of endeavor, and whose ideas and abilities have combined to bring success in their chosen fields of endeavor. The ice-cream industry is outstanding not only in the vast progress it has made, but likewise in the unsurpassed contribution it has made to the enjoyment of living among our people, as well as to the enrichment of the national diet.

Merely to cite that the ice-cream industry has increased its volume 100 times since the turn of the century, and now makes use of 10,000,000,000 pounds of

milk and cream equivalent annually is to suggest the part it plays in helping to maintain the prosperity of the Nation's dairy industry and of our farming population generally.

Ice cream is an integral part of the American way of life today. All those whose efforts combine to make this confection available to every man, woman, and child in the Nation deserve a tribute on the occasion of the celebration of the industry's centennial—the farmers who provide the milk and cream, the fruits and nuts, which are used in such abundance; the management personnel whose continuing care it has been to maintain the purity and to increase the taste appeal of their delicious product, and the great segment of our working population who perform all the necessary intermediary tasks connected with the manufacture, distribution, and sale of this delectable confection. They are a valuable part of this greatest of all Nations. May their efforts, in the century ahead, be ever more and more productive of enjoyment and healthful food for our people, and of increasing prosperity and satisfaction for themselves.

Because it conveys officially the attitude of the responsible Government agency in the field, I ask unanimous consent that the attached letter from Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan to the International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, June 7, 1951.

Mr. ROBERT C. HIBBEN,
International Association of Ice Cream
Manufacturers, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. HIBBEN: It is a pleasure to extend greetings to the ice-cream industry as it observes the important anniversary marked by National Ice Cream Day, June 15.

In the past 100 years you have made outstanding progress. Ice cream has become an important dairy food in the American diet and is classified by our nutritionists in group IV of the seven basic foods, along with cheese, milk, and other dairy products.

The ice-cream industry is important to all of agriculture. This importance is measured by your annual use of about ten billion pounds of milk and cream equivalent and an estimated 250,000,000 pounds of fruits and nuts in the manufacture of ice cream each year. All of your sweeteners come from the soil.

On behalf of agriculture, I send congratulations and best wishes to your industry.
Sincerely yours,

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS
1952

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

Mr. MCFARLAND. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the call of the quorum be rescinded.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the majority leader yield to me in order that I may ask a question concerning the appropriation bill?

Mr. MCFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Is the majority leader willing to suggest a unanimous-consent request in connection with presentation of amendments to the appropriation bill? It is perfectly agreeable that the committee amendments, with respect to which there is no controversy, be adopted; but I feel that, as the Senate has previously done in connection with bills of this kind, an agreement should be entered into that in the event a Senator wishes to offer an amendment thereafter, he may be permitted to do so, without going to the trouble of moving that the Senate reconsider the vote by which a committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MCFARLAND. That is agreeable. I should prefer to wait, however, until the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] comes into the Chamber. He is in charge of the appropriation bill.

Mr. WHERRY. If such an agreement is entered into, it will solve one difficulty.

Mr. KERR obtained the floor.

Mr. MCFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield to the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. MCFARLAND. Now that the distinguished senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] has come into the Chamber, I would ask him if it would be agreeable with him that I ask unanimous consent that amendments to the bill of which he is in charge, the independent offices appropriation bill, be adopted today, with the understanding that any Senator who desired to offer an amendment on Monday could do so.

Mr. MAYBANK. As the distinguished majority leader knows, I have been in a meeting considering the defense production control bill since early this morning; we are going to have another meeting this afternoon and may remain in session until sometime between 10:30 and 11 o'clock. We have recessed until 2:30. As a matter of fact, I recessed the meeting until 2:30 because when I left the Senate last evening I thought that no amendment of a controversial nature would be voted on before Monday. If the Senator will permit me to say so, I do not see much use in voting on amendments and having them brought up on Monday and gone over again. I may say that in whatever the majority leader wants done I will cooperate, but I think going over the amendments a second time would be a little too much to ask me to agree to. I do not mind working, but I do not believe we should go over amendments twice.

Mr. MCFARLAND. What I had in mind was that as to many amendments there would be no discussion, and those about which there was discussion or con-

troversy could go over, but I thought most of them could be adopted without discussion.

Mr. MAYBANK. It is all right with me if the Senator desires to have the amendments agreed to, with the understanding that I will not have to debate an amendment today and then debate the same amendment on Monday.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, we are considering a suggested unanimous-consent request presented by the majority leader. I should like to know if my understanding is correct that even though the Senate proceeds today and agrees to amendments, whether they are controversial or not, any Member of the Senate, before the passage of the bill, may ask for a reconsideration and present an amendment to an amendment as though it had not been agreed to in the first place, or that a Senator may have the right to offer an amendment in the second degree to any amendment, without asking for its reconsideration.

Mr. MAYBANK. That is my understanding, and I have no objection whatsoever if the amendments are adopted without debate because the debate may come on the amendments to the amendments later. I do not see much use of my trying to explain an amendment and then having to go over the argument and explain an amendment in the second degree later. I, therefore, withdraw my objection. I merely desired to have the RECORD clear.

Mr. MCFARLAND. If any controversy develops on the amendments, I shall suggest that they go over, rather than be voted on today.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I inquire who has the floor?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Oklahoma has the floor.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Naturally there would be no objection to a unanimous-consent agreement that amendments which are not controversial be agreed to, but at the same time, I do not want to be the judge as to what is a controversial amendment. For that reason, I desire to preserve the rights of Senators who may desire to offer amendments between now and the time the bill passes. We have had such arrangements before, and I know they have worked satisfactorily.

Mr. MCFARLAND. My suggestion would not preclude that.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I am frank to say I do not care to go over the same argument twice.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request? The Chair hears none.

Mr. WHERRY. I think we understand each other.

Mr. MCFARLAND. I hope so.

Mr. WHERRY. I hope so, too, because when a Senator rises and offers an amendment, I do not want any argument raised that the amendment was adopted in advance, and is, therefore, not open to amendment. I desire to cooperate with the majority leader. Even though an amendment about which there was

no controversy was agreed to, any Senator would have a right, prior to the time the bill was passed, to offer an amendment to it in the second degree, as if it had not been acted on.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the amendment to the unanimous-consent request presented by the majority leader?

Mr. McFARLAND. I did not propose to amend it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair is a member of the committee, and recalls that one of the members of the committee had objection to one of the amendments. I believe that was the only controversy that arose.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I may say that I made to the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the same statement which has been made by the majority leader and the minority leader. I may also say that I understand several amendments will be offered to the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Parliamentarian advises the Chair that no right will be lost to any Senator by reason of the agreement. Without objection, the agreement is entered into.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

Under the heading, "Title I—Executive Office of the President—Bureau of the Budget," on page 3, line 20, after the word "individuals", to strike out "\$3,412,000" and insert "\$3,134,750, of which not more than \$2,810,250 shall be available for personal services."

Under the heading, "Independent offices—American Battle Monuments Commission," on page 4, line 13, after the word "countries", to insert "the purchase of two passenger motor vehicles for replacement only"; and in line 16, after the word "countries", to strike out "\$710,400" and insert "\$719,000, of which not more than \$504,000 shall be available for personal services."

On page 5, line 9, after the word "expended", to insert "of which not more than \$305,850 shall be available for personal services."

Under the heading, "Atomic Energy Commission—Salaries and expenses," on page 5, line 17, after the word "exceed", to strike out "three hundred" and insert "five hundred and seventy-six"; on page 6, line 2, after the word "authorizations", to strike out "\$1,139,932,750" and insert "\$1,168,932,750, of which not more than \$25,135,000 shall be available for personal services"; and on page 8, line 20, after the words "per annum", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be used for any new construction project until after the Commission shall have notified all architects and engineers involved that the plans for such project should be purely utilitarian and without unnecessary refinements."

Under the heading, "Civil Service Commission," on page 9, line 18, after the word "amended", to strike out "\$17,000,000" and insert "\$18,050,000"; and on page 10, line 20, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$520,000" and insert "\$600,000."

On page 12, line 15, after "(5 U. S. C., ch. 14)", to strike out "\$300,000,000" and insert "\$320,000,000."

Under the heading "Commission on Renovation of the Executive Mansion," on page 12, line 22, after the word "Congress", to strike out "\$20,000" and insert "\$25,000."

Under the heading "Displaced Persons Commission," on page 13, line 17, after the word "advance", to strike out "\$6,195,000" and insert "\$7,500,000, of which not less than \$4,375,000 shall be available for the expenses of transporting to the United States displaced persons of German ethnic origin."

Under the heading "Federal Communications Commission," on page 15, line 3, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to strike out "\$6,000,000" and insert "\$6,233,300, of which not more than \$5,550,300 shall be available for personal services."

Under the heading "Federal Power Commission," on page 15, line 12, after the word "newspapers", to strike out "\$3,926,800" and insert "\$3,683,850, of which not more than \$3,250,350 shall be available for personal services and."

Under the heading "Federal Trade Commission," on page 16, line 2, after the word "newspapers", to strike out "\$3,891,695" and insert "\$3,989,130, of which not more than \$3,625,800 shall be available for personal services."

Under the heading "General Accounting Office," on page 16, line 23, after the word "services", to strike out "\$29,894,000" and insert "\$30,325,000."

On page 17, after line 6, to strike out: "The Comptroller General of the United States hereafter is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, to place two positions in grade GS-13, two positions in grade GS-17, and seven positions in grade GS-18 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949, and such positions shall be in lieu of any positions in the General Accounting Office previously allocated under section 505. The authority granted herein shall not be construed to require or preclude the re-allocation of any positions in the General Accounting Office previously allocated under section 505."

Under the heading "General Services Administration," on page 18, line 2, after the word "agencies", to strike out "within the District of Columbia"; in line 7, after the word "exceed", to strike out "five" and insert "fifteen"; and in line 13, after the word "War", to strike out "\$109,000,000" and insert "\$107,757,800, of which not more than \$59,779,870 shall be available for personal services."

On page 18, after line 15, to insert:

"The foregoing appropriation shall not be available to effect the moving of Government agencies from the District of Columbia into buildings acquired to accomplish the dispersal of departmental functions of the executive establishment into areas outside of but accessible to the District of Columbia."

On page 20, line 3, after the word "quarter", to insert a colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That the purchase, utilization, and disposal of typewriting machines shall be performed in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (Public Laws 152 and 754, 81st Cong.)."

On page 20, after line 7, to strike out: "No part of any money appropriated by this or any other act for any agency of the executive branch of the Government (which shall include all departments, independent establishments, and wholly owned Government corporations) shall be used during the current fiscal year for the purchase within the continental limits of the United States of any typewriting machines (except typewriting machines for veterans under public laws administered by the Veterans' Administration) unless the Administrator of General Services certifies that he is unable to furnish such agency with suitable typewriting machines out of stock on hand. The Administrator of General Services is authorized and

directed at such times as he may determine to be necessary to survey and determine the numbers and kinds of typewriting machines located in the continental limits of the United States which are at any time surplus to the requirements of any agency in the executive branch of the Government (which shall include all departments, independent establishments, and wholly owned Government corporations). Upon such determination, the Administrator of General Services is authorized to direct, upon such notice and in such manner as he may prescribe, the head of any such agency to surrender to the General Services Administration any and all typewriting machines surplus to its requirements, the costs of packing, shipping, and handling thereof to be charged to the general supply fund. Each such agency shall furnish the Administrator of General Services such information regarding typewriting machines, wherever located, as he may from time to time request. The General Services Administration is authorized and directed to receive, hold, sell, exchange, or supply to any branch of the Government, including the District of Columbia, typewriting machines surrendered to it hereunder. The Administrator of General Services is authorized to charge each agency to which typewriting machines are supplied hereunder amounts equal to the fair value thereof, as determined by him, and such amounts shall be credited to the general supply fund."

On page 22, line 4, after the word "expended", to insert "of which not more than \$273,150 shall be available for personal services."

On page 22, line 15, after the figures "\$9,000,000", to insert "of which not more than \$1,661,400 shall be available for personal services."

On page 23, line 2, after the word "section", to strike out "403 (a) (4) (D) (relating to the recomputation of the amortization deduction) and by the last sentence of section 403 (i) (3) (relating to excess inventories) of the Renegotiation Act; and to refund any amount finally adjudged or determined to have been erroneously collected by the United States pursuant to a unilateral determination of excessive profits, with interest thereon (at a rate not to exceed 4 percent per annum) as may be determined by the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board, computed to the date of certification to the Treasury Department for payment"; and insert "201 (f) of the Renegotiation Act of 1951"; and in line 18, after the word "appropriation", to strike out the colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That refunds made hereunder shall be based solely on the certificate of the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board or its duly authorized representatives."

On page 23, line 25, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "\$15,000,000" and insert "\$16,426,000, of which not more than \$8,201,000 shall be available for personal services."

Under the heading "Housing and Home Finance Agency—Office of the Administrator," on page 24, line 16, after the numerals "1949", to strike out "\$3,446,200" and insert "\$2,907,200"; and in line 17, after the word "Provided", to strike out "That necessary expenses of inspections of projects financed through loans to educational institutions authorized by title IV of the Housing Act of 1950 shall be compensated by such institutions by the payment of fixed fees which in the aggregate in relation to the development costs of such projects will cover the costs of rendering such services, and expenses for such purpose shall be considered nonadministrative, and for the purpose of providing such inspections, the Administrator may utilize any agency and such agency may accept reimbursement or payment for such services from such institutions or the Administrator, and shall credit such amounts

to the appropriations or funds against which such charges have been made, but such nonadministrative expense shall not exceed \$140,000" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That necessary expenses of inspections and of providing representatives at the site of projects being undertaken by local public agencies pursuant to title I of the Housing Act of 1949 and of projects financed through loans to educational institutions authorized by title IV of the Housing Act of 1950, shall be compensated by such agencies or institutions by the payment of fixed fees which in the aggregate will cover the costs of rendering such services, and expenses for such purpose shall be considered nonadministrative; and for the purpose of providing such inspections, the Administrator may utilize any agency and such agency may accept reimbursement or payment for such services from such institutions or the Administrator, and shall credit such amounts to the appropriations or funds against which such charges have been made."

Under the subhead "Public Housing Administration," on page 27, line 3, after the word "further", to strike out "That notwithstanding the provisions of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, the Public Housing Administration shall not, with respect to projects initiated after March 1, 1949, (1) authorize during the fiscal year 1952 the commencement of construction of in excess of 5,000 dwelling units, or (2) after the date of approval of this act, enter into any agreement, contract, or other arrangement which will bind the Public Housing Administration with respect to loans, annual contributions, or authorizations for commencement of construction, for dwelling units aggregating in excess of 50,000 to be authorized for commencement of construction during any one fiscal year subsequent to the fiscal year 1952, unless a greater number of units is hereafter authorized by the Congress: *Provided further*, That the Public Housing Administration shall not, after the date of approval of this act, authorize the construction of any projects initiated before or after March 1, 1949, in any locality in which such projects have been or may hereafter be rejected by the governing body of the locality or by public vote, unless such projects have been subsequently approved by the same procedure through which such rejection was expressed" and in lieu thereof to insert the following: "That notwithstanding the provisions of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, the Public Housing Administration shall not, with respect to projects initiated after March 1, 1949, authorize during the fiscal year 1952 the commencement of construction of in excess of 50,000 dwelling units."

On page 28, line 7, after the word "Administration", to strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$11,400,000."

Under the heading "Indian Claims Commission," on page 28, line 13, after the word "Commission", to strike out "\$90,000" and insert "\$89,600, of which not more than \$84,600 shall be available for personal services."

Under the heading "Interstate Commerce Commission," on page 28, line 24, after the word "of", to strike out "19" and insert "twenty-four"; and in line 25, after the word "only", to strike out "\$8,569,870" and insert "\$9,000,000, of which not more than \$7,991,500 shall be available for personal services."

On page 29, line 18, after the word "engineers", to strike out "\$983,000" and insert "\$922,575, of which not more than \$696,800 shall be available for personal services."

On page 30, line 1, after "(45 U. S. C. 22-34)", to strike out "\$706,600" and insert "\$662,520, of which not more than \$508,300 will be available for personal services."

Under the heading "Motor Carrier Claims Commission—Salaries and expenses," on

page 30, line 18, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to strike out "\$34,000" and insert "\$36,500, of which not more than \$31,500 shall be available for personal services."

Under the heading "National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics," on page 31, line 5, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to strike out "\$48,112,980" and insert "\$51,362,500, of which not more than \$32,737,500 shall be available for personal services."

On page 31, line 10, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$11,700,000" and insert "\$25,000,000."

Under the heading "National Capital Park and Planning Commission," on page 32, line 16, after the word "exceeding", to strike out "\$12,000" and insert "\$22,500"; and in line 18, after the word "services", to strike out "or other necessary expenses."

Under the heading "Securities and Exchange Commission," on page 32, line 25, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to strike out "\$5,699,000" and insert "\$5,378,480, of which not more than \$4,909,700 shall be available for personal services."

Under the heading "Smithsonian Institution," on page 34, line 5, after the word "publications", to strike out "\$2,391,200" and insert "\$2,363,620, of which not more than \$1,740,400 shall be available for personal services."

On page 35, line 4, after the word "proper", to strike out "\$1,154,000" and insert "\$1,089,160, of which not more than \$943,600 shall be available for personal services."

Under the heading "Tariff Commission," on page 35, line 17, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to strike out "\$1,259,300" and insert "\$1,144,600, of which not more than \$1,092,600 shall be available for personal services."

Under the heading "Tennessee Valley Authority," on page 36, line 8, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "\$236,139,600" and insert "\$240,639,600, of which not more than \$70,998,000 shall be available for personal services."

Under the heading "The Tax Court of the United States," on page 36, line 16, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$818,000" and insert "\$783,900, of which not more than \$433,000 shall be available for personal services other than salaries of the judges."

Under the heading "Veterans' Administration," on page 37, line 22, after the word "equipment", to strike out "\$875,163,335" and insert "\$873,105,770"; in the same line, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "of which \$656,518,760 shall be available only for medical, hospital and domiciliary services, and" and insert "of which not more than \$195,140,000 shall be available for personal services other than hospital, domiciliary, and out-patient care, and"; and on page 38, line 14, after the word "than", to strike out "\$6,888,000" and insert "\$7,388,000."

On page 39, line 16, after the word "facilities", to strike out "\$27,955,440" and insert "\$27,505,080, of which not more than \$4,454,000 shall be available for personal services."

Under the heading "War Claims Commission—Administrative expenses," on page 42, line 20, after the word "Commission", to strike out "\$800,000" and insert "\$900,000."

Under the heading "Title II—Department of Commerce—Maritime activities," on page 47, line 15, after the word "amended", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "*Provided further*, That nothing contained in this act, or in any prior appropriation act, shall be construed to affect the authority provided in section 603 (a) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, (1) to grant operating-differential subsidies on a long-term basis, and (2) to obligate the United States to make future payments in accordance with the terms of such operating differential subsidy contracts"; and on page 48, line 1, after the word "of", to strike out "fourteen hundred and fifty" and insert "eighteen hundred and thirty."

On page 48, line 7, after the word "Administration", to strike out "\$15,651,400" and insert "\$16,200,350, of which not more than \$12,687,000 shall be available for personal services."

On page 48, line 17, after the word "models", to strike out "\$8,029,400" and insert "\$8,578,350."

On page 49, line 18, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$69,300" and insert "\$77,000"; in line 20, after the word "Administration", to strike out "\$3,724,500" and insert "\$4,108,500"; and in line 21, after the word "midshipmen", to insert "and other trainees."

On page 49, after line 21, to strike out: "State marine schools: To reimburse the State of California, \$47,500; the State of Maine, \$47,500; the State of Massachusetts, \$47,500; and the State of New York, \$47,500; for expenses incurred in the maintenance and support of marine schools in such States as provided in the act authorizing the establishment of marine schools, etc., approved March 4, 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C. 1121-1123); \$153,000 for the maintenance and repair of vessels loaned by the United States to the said States for use in connection with such State marine schools; and \$340,000 for uniforms, textbooks, and subsistence of cadets on an average yearly cost of not to exceed \$475 per cadet; \$683,000."

And in lieu thereof to insert the following: "State marine schools: To reimburse the State of California, \$50,000; the State of Maine, \$50,000; the State of Massachusetts, \$50,000; and the State of New York, \$50,000; for expenses incurred in the maintenance and support of marine schools in such States as provided in the act authorizing the establishment of marine schools, etc., approved March 4, 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C. 1121-1123); \$255,000 for the maintenance and repair of vessels loaned by the United States to the said States for use in connection with such State marine schools; and \$749,050 for the pay of 710 cadet midshipmen at \$65 per month and \$275 per annum for the subsistence of each cadet midshipman; \$1,206,800."

On page 52, after line 3, to strike out: "No money appropriated by this or any other act may be used for the payment to the owner on account of the purchase, requisition, or loss for which the United States is responsible of any vessel previously sold by the United States in an amount in excess of the price paid the United States depreciated as hereinafter provided, plus depreciated cost of capital improvements made on such vessel, subsequent to such sale by the United States: *Provided*, That in the case of any vessel the price of which has been adjusted pursuant to the provisions of section 9 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, as amended, the payment shall not exceed the statutory sales price of such vessel as of March 8, 1946, depreciated, plus the depreciated cost of capital improvements made on such vessel subsequent to such date: *Provided further*, That in the case of a bona fide purchaser for value, the payment may equal but not exceed the adjusted basis of the vessel in the hand of such purchaser determined under section 113 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code. If any vessel previously sold by the United States is chartered or taken for use by the United States, the charter hire paid for bareboat use of the vessel shall not be based on a value in excess of the payment permitted under the preceding provisions in case the vessel were purchased by the United States. Depreciation under the preceding provisions shall be computed in accordance with the schedule adopted by the Bureau of Internal Revenue for income-tax purposes, or, in the absence of any such schedule, depreciation shall be computed at the rate of 5 percent per annum. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, neither the Secretary of Commerce nor the Federal Maritime Board shall

determine, for any purpose whatsoever, a valuation for any vessel previously sold by the United States, except in accordance with the preceding provisions."

And in lieu thereof to insert the following: "No money made available to the Department of Commerce, for maritime activities, by this or any other act shall be used in payment for a vessel the title to which is acquired by the Government either by requisition or purchase, or the use of which is taken either by requisition or agreement, or which is insured by the Government and lost while so insured, unless the price or hire to be paid therefor (except in cases where section 802 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, is applicable) is computed in accordance with subsection 902 (a) of said act, as that subsection is interpreted by the General Accounting Office."

Under the heading "Title III—Emergency fund for the President—National defense," on page 55, line 8, after the numerals "1951", to strike out "may be carried forward and expended in fiscal year 1952" and insert "shall remain available during the fiscal year 1952."

Under the heading "Title IV—Corporations—Housing and Home Finance Agency," on page 56, line 6, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$3,060,000" and insert "\$3,260,000"; and in line 25, after the word "practices", to strike out the colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That the expenses excluded from the limitation of \$3,060,000 shall not exceed \$150,000."

On page 57, line 11, after the word "Provided", to strike out "That the uncommitted authorizations for making loans for the foregoing purposes, transferred to the Administrator pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 23 of 1950, and remaining uncommitted on the date of enactment of this act, are hereby rescinded" and insert "That no additional loan shall be made under the authority transferred to the Administrator pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 23 of 1950 for the foregoing purposes after the effective date of this act unless the Administrator shall have determined that such loan is in the interest of the Government in the furtherance of any existing loan or for the refinancing of any existing loan."

On page 60, line 15, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$4,824,000" and insert "\$5,074,000"; and in line 25, after "(not to exceed \$1,500)", to strike out the colon and "Provided further, That expenditures for nonadministrative expenses classified by section 2 of Public Law 387, approved October 25, 1949, shall not exceed \$22,320,000."

On page 61, line 8, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$3,240,000" and insert "\$15,000,000"; and on page 62, line 3, after the word "Congress", to strike out the colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That all expenses of the Public Housing Administration not specifically limited in this act, in carrying out its duties imposed by or pursuant to law shall not exceed \$33,000,000."

Under the heading "Inland Waterways Corporation," on page 63, line 6, after "(5 U. S. C. 61d)", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That the Corporation may use its funds to purchase equipment on credit or otherwise, and in so doing may mortgage or pledge equipment as security for the payment of any obligations representing the balance of the purchase price, and for this purpose may enter into purchase money mortgages, conditional sales contracts, equipment trusts, or other similar methods of financing."

Under the heading "Title VI—General provisions," on page 65, line 20, after the numerals "1952," to insert the following proviso: "Provided, That the head of any such corporation or agency shall afford an opportunity for officers or employees to use

the annual leave accumulated under this section prior to June 30, 1952."

On page 67, after line 12, to strike out: "Sec. 603. No part of any appropriation contained in this act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation or agency included in this act, shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or defeat legislation pending before the Congress."

On page 67, after line 17, to strike out: "Sec. 604. No part of any appropriation or authorization contained in this act shall be used to pay the compensation of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or position which may become vacant during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1951: *Provided*, That this inhibition shall not apply—

"(a) to not to exceed 25 percent of all vacancies;

"(b) to positions filled from within the agency;

"(c) to offices or positions required by law to be filled by appointment of the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate;

"(d) to all employees in veterans' medical facilities;

"(e) Atomic Energy Commission;

"(f) to employees of the General Accounting Office;

"(g) to employees in grades CPC 1 and 2: *Provided further*, That when any department or agency covered in this act shall, as a result of the operation of this amendment reduce their employment to a figure not exceeding 80 percent of the total number on their rolls as of July 1, 1951, such amendment shall cease to apply and said 80 percent figure shall become a ceiling for employment during the fiscal year 1952 and if exceeded at any time during fiscal year 1952 this amendment shall again become operative."

On page 68, after line 16, to insert:

"Sec. 603. Each appropriation or authorization made by this act for any purpose, of which a specified portion is herein made available for personal services, and each amount so specified as being available for personal services, is hereby reduced by an amount equal to 5 percent of the amount requested for personal services for such purpose in budget estimates heretofore submitted to the Congress for the fiscal year 1952. To carry out the additional requirements of this section and to provide for a total decrease of 10 percent in personal services where applicable, the following sums have been deducted from the face of the bill as recommended:

"Bureau of the Budget, \$156,125.

"American Battle Monuments Commission, \$26,115.

"Federal Communications Commission, \$166,700.

"Federal Power Commission, \$180,575.

"Federal Trade Commission, \$152,565.

"General Services Administration, \$3,242,200.

"Indian Claims Commission, \$4,700.

"Interstate Commerce Commission: Railroad safety, \$37,725; Locomotive inspection, \$28,240.

"Motor Carrier Claims Commission, \$1,750.

"National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, \$1,750,480.

"Securities and Exchange Commission, \$272,760.

"Smithsonian Institution, \$96,680.

"National Gallery of Art, \$59,420.

"Tariff Commission, \$60,700.

"Tax Court of United States, \$24,050.

"Veterans' Administration: Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, \$7,086,223; Hospital and domiciliary facilities, \$247,460.

"Maritime Administration: Salaries and expenses, \$201,050; Maritime training, \$124,250.

Nothing in this section shall be construed as effecting reductions beyond a reduction of 10 percent from the budget estimates for personal services."

On page 70, line 8, to change the section number from "605" to "604."

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, what time does the majority leader desire that I make a statement on the bill, and present some letters, so that they may be in the Record? Shall I wait until the Senator from Oklahoma has completed his speech?

Mr. McFARLAND. The Senator from Oklahoma has the floor.

Mr. MAYBANK. I understand, I was at a meeting of my committee when the Senate met, and I had the committee recess until 2:30 o'clock.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, if the distinguished Senator from South Carolina desires to offer something for the Record, and I may yield to him for that purpose without losing the floor, I shall be glad to do so.

Mr. MAYBANK. I believe it would be best for me to place the various statements in the Record as the particular titles to which they refer are reached, so that when we reach the title relating to Interstate Commerce Commission, or General Services, or Smithsonian Institution, or the Tax Court, I may file the papers relating to the particular subject.

Mr. McFARLAND. I understand from the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma that he expects to address the Senate about 30 minutes, and therefore the Senator from South Carolina may make his explanation at the conclusion of the Senator's remarks.

Mr. MAYBANK. I should like to make a request, which may be rather unusual, that I be permitted to have the floor at 1 o'clock.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will state to the Senator that it depends on the Senator from Oklahoma, because he has the floor.

Mr. KERR. Will the Senator from South Carolina amend his request to provide that he shall be recognized at the termination of my remarks? I shall have completed my remarks by 1 o'clock, unless I am interrupted, which I do not anticipate.

Mr. MAYBANK. I so amend my request.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I do not think there will be any difficulty about the Senator from South Carolina obtaining the floor. I hope he will not insist on his request. To grant such a request would not be setting a good precedent. I am certain that the Chair realizes the situation and will recognize the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I withdraw my request.

THE PLACE OF POINT 4 IN AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, on May 24 the President sent to the Congress a message outlining his proposals for a mutual security program for the fiscal year 1952. Its total estimated cost is \$8,500,000,000, which, when added to our own large military expenditures, establishes a record peacetime high for our security budget.

Mr. President, I know that we must build up our own military strength. We must build up a strong North Atlantic Treaty army under General Eisenhower. I also recognize, Mr. President, that our partnership arrangements with other nations require some economic assistance. The relentless effort in the Kremlin to conquer the world must be defeated by making the free world unconquerable.

I recognize the necessity for this effort. At the same time, all parts of the foreign aid approved by the Congress must represent the soundest and most effective use of our resources. And we must secure the maximum response from our friends and allies. I want our aid to be enough to be effective, but it can and must be on a basis that it will also strengthen the economy of the United States, without which the free world could not survive. Moreover, I am as much concerned about the kind of assistance we give as I am about the amount.

Mr. President, we must put on the whole armor of democracy. We could make no greater mistake than to assume that we can successfully defend the free world against communism by arms alone. The building of collective security forces is only a part of the answer. The problem in some areas of the world is of a different kind, and cannot be solved with military measures. The Kremlin threatens some countries with armed force; it seeks to win others with fraudulent promises that economic and social progress is available through communism. These false appeals are camouflaged to appear attractive to hungry, impoverished, illiterate people who are tempted to turn to any system that promises them relief from their desperate plight.

There is an effective answer to these false promises of communism. We must show that the economic and social systems of free men are better able to satisfy the aspirations of all people everywhere. We can and must prove that communism destroys, but that the free world protects the liberty of the individual. In passing upon legislation and appropriations for foreign aid, the Congress must to the greatest possible extent secure these ends. We must give the whole subject of foreign aid the careful consideration it deserves.

In studying the information available so far, Mr. President, I have had great difficulty in determining to my own satisfaction the place and scope in the proposed bill of a very important part of our foreign policy—the point 4 program of technical cooperation. About 6 months ago, one of Oklahoma's most distinguished citizens, the Honorable Henry G. Bennett, president of our great Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater, was asked by the President to take a leave of absence from his important work in Oklahoma and to head up the point 4 program. Dr. Bennett accepted, and I was particularly pleased that the Senate recognized his outstanding ability by unanimously confirming his nomination. In his long and distinguished career of service to the people of Oklahoma, Dr. Bennett has been called on for many important assignments outside his native State. He has carried out mis-

sions in many parts of the world in the fields of agriculture and education.

But what is equally important, especially for people working in the field of foreign affairs, Dr. Bennett is a hard-headed, down-to-earth American who knows the problems of the millions of our citizen who live in the rural areas. Therefore, although I regretted his necessary absence from Oklahoma, I was delighted to know that, in the carrying out of the President's point 4 program, with all its vast implications for the future of our foreign relations, Dr. Bennett would be serving the whole Nation in the State Department.

Mr. President, I stated earlier that I am as much concerned about the kind of assistance we give to other nations as I am about the amount. From my talks with Dr. Bennett, I am convinced that the kind of work being carried on under the point 4 technical assistance agreements with underdeveloped nations is the best possible approach to finer and friendlier relations with these countries. Their problems, like the problems many of our rural areas faced a generation ago, are mainly rural problems. To help solve them, the point 4 program reaches out the helping hand of technical cooperation and gets right down to the bedrock of working with the people—helping them to help themselves. This is in the truest American tradition.

Mr. President, our religious denominations have sent missionaries into the far places of the world to preach the gospel of Christianity. In keeping with its spirit, our whole foreign policy is based on extending the helping hand of the good neighbor.

In the proposed mutual security program for 1952, I notice that \$6,250,000,000 is earmarked for military assistance. The second part of this bill calls for economic assistance to other free nations in the amount of \$2,250,000,000, primarily to support expanded defense efforts abroad. The President has informed the Congress that the program for our own Armed Forces and this mutual security program interlock. The one builds upon the other. In the President's own words:

Under this program the United States will send tanks, guns, and planes to a number of free countries in Europe and other parts of the world which are building up armed forces against the threat of Communist attack. We will also send economic help to a number of countries—economic help ranging from machinery and materials with which to make weapons to seeds, medicine, and technical assistance with which to conquer communism's allies of starvation and sickness.

Communism's greatest allies are the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse—famine, pestilence, war, and death—conquer these and communism will wither on the vine.

Mr. President, these are times when every dollar of expenditure, even for our security, must be weighed carefully by the Congress because the load our taxpayers are carrying is a staggering burden. Under this program it is clear that nearly 99.44 percent of all of our aid is to build the power to make war as a means to prevent war. We must build

our military strength and that of our allies. We must be ready to send forth our soldiers, our bombers, our fighting ships to stop aggression wherever it starts. We have the resources and we must use them.

But, Mr. President, while we are doing this we must also send the gospel of peace and good will around the world. It is the mission of the point 4 program to do just this. Under it we are sending forth the sower with a sack of better seed; a man with a better hoe in his hand. With point 4, we create hope and inspire faith in the hundreds of millions of people in the underdeveloped areas of the world.

Mr. President, when John the Baptist languished in the confinement and the squalor of his dungeon prison, doubts disturbed his thoughts and fear gripped his mind. From the depths of his anguished soul, he yearned for reassurance.

Luke, in the seventh chapter, and beginning with the nineteenth verse, tells us:

And John calling unto him two of his disciples sent them to Jesus, saying, Art thou he that should come? or look we for another?

When the men were come unto him, they said, John Baptist hath sent us unto thee, saying, Art thou he that should come? or look we for another?

And in that same hour he cured many of their infirmities and plagues, and of evil spirits; and unto many that were blind he gave sight.

Then Jesus answering said unto them, Go your way, and tell John what things ye have seen and heard; how that the blind see, the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, the deaf hear, the dead are raised, to the poor the gospel is preached.

The Master knew that John would know that only the Messiah could do the things that were being done.

Mr. President, wherever communism is in power, the people suffer. There is no escape from slavery by day or from terror by night. A tyrannical government robs the farmer of his crops and the worker of the fruits of his toil. Much of the free world, Mr. President, while unafflicted with the awful curse of communistic tyranny, is still undeveloped and its people underprivileged and undernourished. Is it to these areas that we would first offer the helping hand and the flaming encouragement of the point 4 program. It is to them that we would show the benefits of the American way of life. Through point 4 they can find that better way for themselves. Then, when communism with its temptations and false promises seeks to seduce and devour them, they, like the messengers from John in the dungeon, can see the good fruits of their own efforts that they have been led and inspired to produce through the encouragement and the leadership of the American point 4 program. Then they will be fortified to spurn the communistic tempter and cherish their friendly relationship with us.

If it is necessary, Mr. President, I am willing to help develop a program of which 99 percent or, like a well-known advertisement, even 99.44 percent is aimed at protecting peace by building

the power to make war, but at the same time we would be derelict in our duty and careless of our own welfare if we did not take the other one-half of the 1 percent and finance the point 4 program to help make peace.

It may be, Mr. President, that at this time point 4 is no more on the world's horizon than a cloud the size of a man's hand, but it is a program of applied Christianity. It is in the truest tradition of the American way of life. It is a vitalization of the great commission the Master gave to his followers when he said, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature."

While point 4 is in the truest spirit of applied Christianity and while it is carried out by modern missionaries, it does not violate in the least the essential concept of the separation of church and state. It is a program in which all the people of all churches and all creeds can participate and go out yonder into the dark places of the world to spread the light of friendship and good will. It is a practical, workable implementation of the priceless spiritual ingredients that have been the strongest elements in the power and vigor of this Nation.

Mr. President, point 4 is above partisanship or political party affiliations. It is true that it was recommended by the President of the United States; but in the great fight we wage against communism, in the noble effort we make to guarantee the security of our Nation, politics should stop at the water's edge.

In the less fortunate areas around the world, where the hundreds of millions of underprivileged people are reaching for the opportunity which point 4 promises, they do not regard it as a Democratic program or as a Republican program. They regard it, Mr. President, as an American program.

From the interior of Africa, from the undernourished peoples of farthest Asia, from the undeveloped areas populated by our worthy and loyal friends in this hemisphere, the requests are pouring in that we send point 4 to help them. Its story has been translated into dozens of languages. It has become the symbol of the desire of the United States to be of the greatest possible help to the common people of the world.

There are, however, Mr. President, in the material which I have seen relating to the mutual security program, certain statements which give me the gravest concern. In his message, the President has said that he is giving consideration to the desirability of transferring the point 4 program to the Economic Cooperation Administration. For the President to suggest such a transfer is a misfortune. If the suggestion were to be carried out, it would be a tragedy.

Mr. President, thus far ECA is a temporary agency. We are asked to extend it to help our friends and allies build up their war potential. Point 4 is neither temporary nor devoted primarily nor limited to the building of the war potential of the friends we have and seek. It is the essence of applied Christianity, designed and dedicated to the building of a better way of life for our friends and our neighbors. It is a program devoted primarily to the promotion of peace.

I would urge the President to keep the point 4 program in the spirit of its applied Christianity concept and its mission for peace. I would urge him not only to permit but to direct my distinguished fellow Oklahoman, Dr. Henry Bennett, to keep it separate and apart from the heavy emphasis which the ECA is bound to give to building war power among our allies.

I should like to remind the President that in this Nation there are tens of millions who feel the deep spiritual urge to support and participate in a real program that has the deeply satisfying base of applied Christianity. Even our scientists, who now devote their talent and energy to building guided missiles and atom bombs, long for the day when they may devote themselves to the more desirable objective of developing projects which will build a finer world in an era of peace. Our industry and our agriculture yearn for the time when their great productive capacities can be devoted to the development of a peacetime era in a peace-blessed world.

As the ECA seeks to develop the war power of our allies, the point 4 program, entirely separate and apart, must be busy at the job of helping our underprivileged neighbors build a better world for themselves and leading them to become fellow workers with us in building a peacetime world.

Mr. President, three major foreign-aid programs are now being conducted by the United States: First, direct military assistance, mainly to Western European countries, but also to certain other countries; second, Marshall plan economic aid, now being used largely to stimulate the production of armaments in the European countries; and, third, technical assistance to the underdeveloped countries, to which I shall refer as rural countries, because in them most of the people live on the land.

The first two of these programs, namely, military assistance and Marshall plan aid, are temporary, and we are hopeful that they may be brought to a successful termination at an early date. The other, which is the point 4 program of technical cooperation, is a long-range program, and is different from the other two, both in concept and in application. The first two are measured in terms of many billion dollars, while point 4 is measured in terms of a few million dollars. In terms of cost, the point 4 program today is figuratively no bigger than a man's hand, yet I am persuaded that it has for the future a significance which surpasses anything else we are doing in foreign affairs today.

We Americans are sometimes prone to confuse bigness with importance. Point 4 is not big in terms of dollars, but it is of the greatest importance to our future relations with the other peoples of the world, of whom the overwhelming majority live in rural countries.

As directed by Dr. Bennett, the point 4 program consists primarily of technical assistance provided by American technicians. These go out among the peoples of the other countries to demonstrate our improved methods of increasing production, to promote economic development, and to help raise the standards of living.

The methods employed are particularly suited, and of the greatest value, to the largely primitive and rural economies of undeveloped countries. Because 80 percent or more of the people of these areas live on farms or in villages, their greatest need is to produce sufficient food for themselves and their fellow countrymen.

In order to do this they do not require large grants of dollars or of consumer goods, nor do they require large numbers of tractors or other heavy machinery. They need to be taught simple basic steps which they themselves can understand and apply, largely with the resources they already have. They need scythes instead of sickles, plows of steel instead of wooden sticks, better seed and livestock. I saw this morning a man who had just returned from India, where he had been operating in a capacity much like that of a county agent in our own country. He had with him a sickle. It had been a long time since I had seen a sickle, a curved steel knife, about 12 or 14 inches in length, with a short wooden handle. He astounded us by telling us that 98 percent of all the wheat produced in India is harvested by means of such an instrument. He had a wooden plow, of which the portion used to stir up the ground was little more than a forked stick; and beside it he had what looked to me about like a 6-inch turning plow, made of steel, supported by a steel arm, which he indicated had cost the farmer in India about \$2.50. He told of having introduced that small, steel turning plow to the farmers, who for centuries had used only the wooden stick, and of how a simple implement of that kind, within the reach of the farmers of the area in India where he was working, when put into use by those farmers, had resulted in their securing a 100-percent increase in the per acre production of wheat. What a story it was, of how a little can be used to produce so much. The people in these areas need to know how to fertilize and improve their soil not only with manure but by the growing of legumes. They need to be taught better methods of harvesting and storing their crops. They need to learn better systems of land tenure and credit in order that they may secure a larger share of the fruits of their labor.

The nature of the problem determines the nature of its solution. Point 4 deliberately emphasizes the rural approach. It specializes in the services of trained American technicians, agricultural research and extension specialists, public health doctors and nurses, teachers and vocational instructors, engineers and public administrators. These technicians are supplied with moderate amounts of equipment and operating funds, in order that they may show the people how to put the improved techniques into practice. Instructors from other countries are given training in these techniques, both in their own or neighboring countries and in the United States. These instructors are the very seed of point 4. Their work among their fellow countrymen, when they return home, multiplies the benefits of this good-neighbor program many fold. Its benefits are quite out of proportion to the limited amounts it costs us.

Point 4 does not seek to impose any fixed pattern or prescription upon other people. Its aim is to help them better their conditions of life by their own work. It does not promise them charity in the form of food or goods they do not earn. It builds them by teaching them to create new wealth of their own.

We have achieved outstanding success in our own country by our agricultural extension service, public health service, public school systems and other similar institutions. Point 4 is the means of encouraging and teaching others to achieve these things for themselves. It borrows liberally from, and in doing so does great honor to, the programs of aided self-help evolved by countless American missionaries and private agencies that have been working in foreign fields for many years. It enables the American people to be at their best, as good neighbors, in vast areas of the world, at remarkably small cost to the American taxpayer.

The principal currency of point 4 is not the American dollar, but American skill, ingenuity, and cooperation. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that a dollar spent on technical cooperation does far more good than a dollar spent for any other form of foreign assistance. Moreover, the people helped in this way are able to use their services and their means and their money to match every dollar we provide with many of their own. More than 30 countries now cooperating in the point 4 program are contributing approximately \$3 to every \$1 which the United States is spending in this cooperative enterprise.

Point 4 not only brings about vast increases in productivity, and substantially raises the standard of living of the great majority of the human race, but in the long run it will be like bread cast upon the water; it will bring back to this country, many times over, all that we send out. In fact it develops opportunities for ever-increasing trade and commerce. From this program our own country and those participating with us will make great profit. We plant in a spirit of helpfulness. We shall reap an abundant harvest of material benefit, and that which is a far greater value—friendship and good will.

Mr. President, point 4 applied under Dr. Bennett's direction is showing how the job can be done without large expenditures from the United States Treasury. This does not mean, of course, that additional funds will not be needed. Substantial amounts of capital will be required by the nations we seek to help in the development of their resources. They will want to build water supply and sewage systems, hydroelectric power projects and dams and irrigation facilities. But most of these can be provided on a self-liquidating basis as they have been in our own country. Projects of this kind are sound investments in the economic development of a country and they will pay for themselves over and over again not only in financial returns, but also in the priceless intangible assets of a better way of life.

But, Mr. President, such projects can be financed largely by loans from the

world bank, the Export-Import Bank, or private sources. As we look back over our own glorious history, we are keenly aware that we often needed to borrow money to develop our great natural resources, our railroads, our navigation projects, which were often built with money borrowed either by private enterprises or governmental agencies. But they and other kindred developments were the means whereby our great and wonderful Nation has been enabled to grow and develop and prosper in such a progressive way.

One of the major objectives of point 4 is to help mobilize the capital which exists in many of the countries where we operate along this line and to help create conditions which will make investment attractive and profitable to private capital.

Point 4 technicians can help do this directly by developing the engineering and financial plans for sound projects. They can do so directly by energizing the inherent productive capacities of the peoples of these countries and showing them how their natural resources can be developed.

Mr. President, this is good business in every way for the United States, as well as for the people we help.

As they increase their efficiency and expand their economies with the help of our technicians, they will produce more of the essential materials which we buy from them to supply our own expanding industrial machine. This is in our own interest, because we depend on these countries for nearly three-fourths of the strategic materials we need. As their standards of living rise and their purchasing power increases, they will be able to buy more goods from us. Even now, with their average per capita income around \$80 a year, these countries take 44 percent of our exports. Think what doubling their per capita income—from \$80 to \$160 a year—would mean in terms of a better market for American goods.

Important as these material considerations are, Mr. President, let me repeat what I said earlier, that point 4 means something much more significant. The bulk of our foreign aid is going into military assistance, and the Marshall plan is now being converted into support for Europe's rearmament program. These things are necessary, but they are nevertheless distasteful to Americans. They are preparations for war, if war is forced upon us. Americans have proved that if they have to fight a war, they can fight superlatively well, and win. But our national genius lies in another direction—the production and distribution to the masses of people of the things which make for better living. Our real desire is for peace, and the enjoyment of it.

I am convinced that point 4 is our most attractive, and, in the long run, probably our most effective, bid for peace. This program has a spiritual quality which I think truly reflects the real character of the American people. We have a broad humanitarian attitude in our make-up, and one of the most persistent ways we have expressed this trait is in sending our missionaries to the far

places of the earth. Dr. Bennett says that wherever he goes in foreign countries, he finds the missionaries have planted the seed before him. Private nonsectarian agencies likewise have done magnificent work.

Point 4 will not supplant these efforts, but will supplement and give greater impetus to them. Mr. President, I have a humanitarian interest in my fellow man, whether he is in Oklahoma, Honduras, or Timbuktu. I welcome the opportunity to support a sound, effective program like point 4, which expresses the official interest of the United States in the everyday lives of other peoples and our concern for well-being.

Point 4 impresses me as being the most practical way I have ever seen advanced to apply the Golden Rule as a policy of our Government in its international relations. It gives us an opportunity, without crossing the line that separates church and state, to heed the Biblical injunction: "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel"—not the gospel of any creed or sect, but the gospel of the brotherhood of man, of mutual helpfulness, of peace on earth.

That is the spirit in which point 4 is being understood and welcomed here and abroad. Interest in point 4 is growing in this country, not as the result of any high-pressure campaign, but because of its appeal to the practical and humanitarian instincts of our people. Dr. Bennett tells me that, as he goes among the American people telling them in simple, homely language the purposes and methods of point 4, the response has been remarkable. Wherever the people understand this program, they say, "That is what we want our country to do. How can I get into this work? What can I do to help?" Some of the strongest support comes from our great church organizations.

The response in other countries has been no less remarkable. The world is torn in many places by strife and dissension—not all of it between Communists and non-Communists. The United States itself is misunderstood and maligned in many parts of the world. But despite these handicaps, in the past 9 months 25 countries have signed point 4 agreements and we have about 400 American technicians at work in 32 countries. About the same number of trainees from 38 countries are in the United States or are on the way. And the work is having its effect.

While the Congress has been approving legislation to provide 2,000,000 tons of wheat that will give India temporary relief from a terrible famine, one American agricultural specialist has been steadily at work in India helping the Indian farmers learn how to prevent famines by their own efforts. This man, working for the past 3 years in a small area near Delhi, has shown Indian farmers how to apply simple practices which have doubled their wheat yield. I repeat, because it is worth repeating and emphasizing to the Senate and to the world, that one American technician has taught a group of Indian farmers to double their wheat production in 3 years. Fifty to one hundred similar American technicians—we call them county agents

in this country—could revolutionize agriculture in India in a few years. If this is what point 4 can do, why should we not give it our full encouragement and support?

I have talked at some length about the purpose and method of this program, because I think they have a direct bearing on its administration. The program must serve the purpose for which it was intended. It is perfectly clear to me that the purposes and methods of point 4 are radically different from the purposes and methods of the military assistance program and the European recovery program. Its whole philosophy and approach are different. Both the other programs are primarily supply programs; they are concerned with providing things, in large quantities, to industrialized nations. The point 4 program is concerned almost altogether with people—with the services of individual technicians who can teach the people of the rural countries how to help themselves.

These are some of the reasons, Mr. President, why I was alarmed by the President's statement that consideration is being given to the question whether or not it would be desirable to transfer the administration of point 4 to the Economic Cooperation Administration.

If that proposal were adopted, it would mean that the permanent, long-range point 4 program of working directly with people in rural areas would be swallowed up by a temporary agency created for an entirely different purpose and operating on entirely different principles. No reason is given for the proposed transfer of the point 4 program to ECA. If there is any dissatisfaction with the way the program has been handled by Dr. Bennett as head of the Technical Cooperation Administration, I am not aware of it. Every indication I have had leads me to believe that the President and the officials of the State Department to whom Dr. Bennett is responsible are highly pleased with the way he has been conducting the program.

As I recall the committee hearings and the debates last year when the Congress was considering the act for international development, which authorized the point 4 program, it is clear to me that it was the intent of Congress to authorize a long-range, unified technical, cooperation program for the underdeveloped areas as a whole, administered by an official appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

The act for international development provides:

SEC. 405. The President is authorized to plan, undertake, administer, and execute bilateral technical-cooperation programs carried on by any United States Government agency, and in so doing—

(a) to coordinate and direct existing and new technical-cooperation programs.

The authority vested in the President by this act was delegated by Executive order to the Secretary of State, and thence to the Administrator of the Technical Cooperation Administration.

I take the language of the act to mean that the Congress intended to establish

a clearly identified, continuing program of technical cooperation under one responsible official. In the present circumstances there is no reason for changing the administrative arrangement authorized by the Congress.

On the other hand, it is my conviction that the unique character and identity of point 4 can best be preserved by keeping it separate from the military-assistance and ECA programs. It must be kept as the responsibility of an administrator and a staff who understand its nature and purpose, who are dedicated to the realization of its objectives, and who can give their undivided thought and energy to the point 4 program as such.

There is now a logical division of effort, with the ECA conducting the grant-aid program to the European countries and the Technical Cooperation Administration conducting the technical-assistance program for the underdeveloped countries.

It would be a grave mistake to disrupt the point 4 program, which is making such a good start under its present management. Instead, I think the Congress should insist that its original intention be adhered to, and that a unified long-range, low-cost technical cooperation program be developed and carried out by the Administrator appointed for that purpose.

I trust, Mr. President, that when the Senate begins to study the foreign-aid program for 1952, the Members of this body will give prayerful consideration to the place of the point 4 program in American foreign policy. I hope they will make it their business to see that this constructive, positive instrument for making peace will not be shunted aside or distorted in the urgency of the present situation which compels us to emphasize military measures. I hope that they will assure the Administrator of point 4 sufficient authority to demonstrate the soundness and effectiveness of the rural approach in dealing with the problems of the rural countries.

I strongly urge the Senate to see to it that the point 4 program is given a real chance to become a powerful arm of American foreign policy and a means of drawing the free peoples into a strong, cooperative, mutually helpful international relationship in which the United States will be a leader among prosperous Christian democratic nations.

This, Mr. President, is a practical program of applied Christianity. It is a strong pillar of hope for the security of America and the peace of the world.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield.

Mr. HILL. I warmly commend the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma for his address. He is always able, eloquent, and informative. He has been particularly able today. His speech is most timely.

He and I fully appreciate the compulsion for the building of our military and industrial strength. I have sometimes felt, however, that we have been so en-

grossed with the building of that strength that we have not addressed ourselves as we should to the point 4 program, that we have not spoken of it as we should, have not given expression to our appreciation of its importance, and have not given it that emphasis which it so much needs to be given and so much deserves.

The Senator from Oklahoma in his very fine address has lifted our eyes to that vision without which the people perish. I am sure he will agree with me that we may preserve the peace for a time with military might, with the display of force, but that if we are to build the peace on lasting and sure foundations it must be built in the spirit and with the purpose of the great point 4 program.

So I congratulate the Senator from Oklahoma, and again commend him for his most timely, able, and eloquent speech.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Alabama.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair asks the indulgence of the Senate to say that as a Member of this body he wishes to join with the distinguished senior Senator from Alabama in what he has said respecting the speech delivered by the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. KERR. I thank the distinguished Presiding Officer of the Senate, and my good friend the Senator from Alabama, for their kind words. Furthermore, I thank the distinguished senior Senator from Alabama for his eloquent language in pointing out that the best we can hope to do with military strength and armament is but to furnish a temporary stopgap, and that, in the final analysis, the hope for peace in the world rests upon carrying the spirit of the Prince of Peace and those things which follow in the wake of acceptance of that spirit, to the hundreds of millions of people around the world who need and who share the great desire of the American people for peace—peace on earth, good will among men.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I join with my colleague from Alabama and the able President pro tempore of the Senate in their words of commendation of the able Senator from Oklahoma for the very fine presentation he has made, a presentation which ought to be repeated over and over and over because of the need, as I see it, for deemphasizing some of the things we are thinking, some of the tendencies we have in our thinking, that through force alone can the problems of the world be solved.

In that connection, if the able Senator from Oklahoma will permit, I should like to say that one of the most striking passages in the remarkable speech made by General MacArthur to the joint meeting of the two Houses of Congress is one of which little mention is made. He called our attention particularly to the fact that the peoples of Asia were astir, and he said the things they want—I am sorry I do not have his exact words before me, so I could quote literally the

eloquent language the general used—are a little more food and little better roofs over their heads, in other words, better living conditions. He challenged our recognition of that fact and the need for helping the people of Asia to secure better living conditions. In simple words, that is point 4, is it not?

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, that is point 4. Point 4 is the light of hope in the hearts of the common people around the world.

If I may add an illustration, I should like to say that it was my happy privilege to serve as Governor of Oklahoma for a term of 4 years. During that time I was well acquainted with a Negro inmate of the penitentiary who occupied the status of a trusty. He sought to become a parolee, and looked forward to the time when he might secure a pardon.

I developed quite a friendship with this man, and the day came when there was trouble at the penitentiary, threats of an uprising. I talked with a number of the prisoners personally, including the man to whom I have referred, whom I called "Elder." I said, "Elder, tell me what it is that you believe to be the most necessary thing in the operation of the prison in order to maintain discipline and order." He looked at me and said, "Governor, you must give them hope. If you will give them hope of improving their condition, you can secure discipline and their cooperation in any worth-while program." Then, as solemn as a judge, he said, "Governor, if you take hope from their hearts they will come out of there if they have to tear the walls down with their hands."

It is hope for a better day that the people in the underprivileged areas of the world need, and I know of no better source from whence gratification of their hope to improve their life can come than from the implementation of point 4. I thank my great friend, the junior Senator from Alabama, for his contribution to the debate.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. KERR. I yield.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I followed with a great deal of interest the testimony of General Wedemeyer before the two committees of the Senate sitting jointly now studying far-eastern affairs. I suppose no other person who has been before us has the knowledge of the interior of China and other Asiatic countries possessed by General Wedemeyer. Repeatedly throughout his testimony he told us—and he showed us documentary proof of what he was saying—that back in 1945 and 1947 he was telling the Generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, in those years, that communism in China could not be stopped through military force alone. He told the Generalissimo, and he told us, the kind of aid that ought to be given to China in order to stop the onrush of communism in that one country, and he was pointing out the very type of aid the Senator from Oklahoma has been discussing.

The Senator said something about agricultural work, which brought to my mind a little incident, if he will allow

me to refer to it. It was my pleasure last winter to attend a meeting of the National Farm Institute at Des Moines. I was sitting in the audience one afternoon during a discussion period at which point 4, technical assistance, and various matters of that kind, were being discussed at this Farm Institute meeting. Questions were being propounded by people in the audience, and I remember that far over in the audience a farmer rose and said, "You know, I am a member of a church that down through the years has been sending missionaries into these foreign countries, missionaries, first, to preach, and then we sent medical missionaries, and missionaries to teach. I wonder why we should not start with the same zeal to send agricultural missionaries, to go to those countries and teach the people better methods of growing food and fiber for themselves, and in order to make a contribution to the world." Then he made a statement which I desire to emphasize. He said, "I tell you, when conditions will permit, we must come to the point when we are willing in this country to spend a dollar for peace for every dollar we spend for war."

Mr. President, I think this man in the thought expressed by him had something which we might well be considering while pondering on the great program of seeking to help people in other parts of the world to help themselves in order that they may get the something better to which they all aspire.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I thank my great friend from Alabama. I yield the floor.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS, 1952

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Hickenlooper	McMahon
Anderson	Hill	Millikin
Benton	Hoey	Moody
Bricker	Holland	Morse
Bridges	Humphrey	Mundt
Butler, Md.	Hunt	Neely
Butler, Nebr.	Ives	O'Connor
Byrd	Jenner	O'Mahoney
Cain	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson
Capehart	Johnson, Tex.	Russell
Carlson	Johnston, S. C.	Saltonstall
Case	Kefauver	Schoeppel
Chavez	Kerr	Smathers
Clements	Kilgore	Smith, Maine
Connally	Knowland	Smith, N. J.
Cordon	Langer	Sparkman
Dirksen	Lehman	Stennis
Douglas	Long	Taft
Duff	Magnuson	Thye
Dworshak	Malone	Underwood
Eaton	Maybank	Watkins
George	McCarran	Welker
Green	McCarthy	Wherry
Hayden	McClellan	Wiley
Hendrickson	McFarland	Williams
Hennings	McKellar	Young

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SMITH] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business, having been appointed a representative of our Government to attend the International Labor Conference being held in Geneva, Switzerland.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from California [Mr. NIXON], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] is unavoidably detained.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. A quorum is present.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, because of the extreme importance of the hearings which are being conducted this afternoon by committees, there will not be very many Senators on the floor. For the RECORD, I wish to call attention to the fact that it is almost impossible to legislate while committees are in session. Frankly, I, myself, happen to be one of the violators, because the Committee on Banking and Currency is to meet again this afternoon at 2:30.

In view of the fact that Senators will not be on the floor this afternoon, in my judgment it would be useless to proceed with the consideration of the amendments to the pending bill at this time.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD a statement showing that the increases in the bill as reported to the Senate over the appropriations contained in the House bill are \$77,419,265, and the appropriations in the bill as reported are below the estimates by \$615,717,845.

The 5-percent reduction first made by the full committee in the items for personal services amounted to \$849,000, and the further reduction of 5 percent in the personal services items made after the recommitment of the bill, amount to \$13,900,000 additional. That is explained by the action of the Senate, and the belief that all appropriation bills, as I understand, should be cut 10 percent. The statement also shows the differences between the bill this year and the bill last year, amounting to a decrease of approximately \$5,700,000,000. I ask that the statement be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The independent offices appropriation bill, 1952, H. R. 3880, as reported to the Senate, amounts to \$6,221,959,620, which is \$615,717,845 below the budget estimates and \$77,419,265 increase over the bill as passed the House. The bill is under the appropriations for 1951 by \$5,710,760,712.

The Senate committee received requests for restoration totaling \$154,449,265, and approved increases of \$82,895,235 and decreases of \$5,475,970, or a net increase of \$77,419,265 over the House bill.

The larger part of the increases approved were for directly related national defense activities, as follows:

Atomic Energy Commission.....	\$29,000,000
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	16,549,520
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	4,500,000

Total defense increases..... 50,049,520

The next largest increase approved is the restoration of \$20,000,000 for payment to the civil-service retirement and disability fund, in order to prevent the piling up of the deficit in that fund.

Public Housing Administration was increased by \$6,400,000 for administrative expenses, partly due to the increase in the limitation for low-rent public housing units to be started in 1952 from 5,000 to 50,000.

Maritime Administration was increased by \$1,456,750, for staff to clear up backlog of subsidies and for pay to cadets in training.

Displaced Persons Commission was increased by \$1,305,000, to bring in, under Public Law 555, displaced persons of German ethnic origin.

General Supply fund expenses were increased by \$1,426,000.

Civil Service Commission expenses were increased by \$1,050,000.

The subcommittee recommended a bill showing \$98,046,973 increase over the House.

The full committee increased Interstate Commerce Commission general expenses by \$180,130, specifying \$100,000 increase for valuation of railroads and pipelines; and decreased Council of Economics Advisers by \$50,000, Displaced Persons Commission by \$495,000, Housing and Home Finance research by \$1,000,000, and Tennessee Valley Authority by \$4,500,000, and adopted the proposal of Senator CORDON, as a substitute for the Jensen amendment, to reduce personal services by 5 percent and place a limitation on the agencies by amounts that made available 95 percent of their estimates for personal services, which required further reductions as follows:

Bureau of the Budget.....	\$121,125
Federal Power Commission.....	85,875
Indian Claims Commission.....	700
Interstate Commerce Commission:	
Railroad safety.....	21,700
Locomotive inspection.....	15,840
Motor Carrier Claims Commission.....	1,750
Securities and Exchange Commission.....	47,760
Smithsonian Institution, expenses.....	96,700
National Gallery of Art.....	52,420
Tariff Commission.....	54,000
Tax Court, except judges' salaries.....	24,050
Veterans' Administration, construction.....	202,900
Maritime training.....	124,250

Total of 5-percent reductions..... 849,070

The bill first ordered reported showed a net increase over the House of \$91,333,033.

On motion of Senator FERGUSON, shortly after the bill was approved by the whole committee and reported to the Senate, and before the report could be printed—although the bill was printed for reference purposes—

the bill was returned to the committee on June 12, 1951, with directions agreed to in colloquy to reduce personal services in each item of appropriation by 10 percent, in lieu of the 5-percent reduction in personal services previously made by action of the whole committee. Further reductions were thereupon made as follows:

Bureau of the Budget.....	\$156,125
American Battle Monuments Commission.....	26,115
Federal Communications Commission.....	166,700
Federal Power Commission.....	180,575
Federal Trade Commission.....	152,565
General Services Administration.....	3,242,200
Indian Claims Commission.....	4,700
Interstate Commerce Commission:	
Railroad safety.....	38,725
Locomotive inspection.....	28,240
Motor Carrier Claims Commission.....	1,750
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	1,750,480
Securities & Exchange Commission.....	272,760
Smithsonian Institution, expenses.....	96,680
National Gallery of Art.....	52,420
Tariff Commission.....	60,700
Tax Court, except judges' salaries.....	24,050
Veterans' Administration (administrative and construction expenses).....	6,986,000
Maritime Administration, salaries.....	201,050
Maritime training.....	124,250

Additional 5 percent reductions..... 13,913,768

Total of 10 percent reductions..... 14,762,838

These reductions make the net increase over the House in the present bill \$77,419,265.

Compared with 1951, the bill is \$5,710,760,712 below the amounts appropriated last year.

Stockpiling funds make up the largest difference, since a total of \$3,038,548,370 was provided last year, and such funds are not included in this bill, but has been submitted as a supplemental estimate in House Document 139 of \$800,000,000 for 1952.

Veterans' funds, mostly for readjustment benefits, make up a difference of \$1,834,603,580.

Selective Service was provided \$36,430,000 last year, and is not in this bill but will be submitted later as a supplemental estimate for 1952.

Atomic Energy Commission is under last year by \$803,897,250.

General Accounting Office is under last year by \$2,364,500.

Advance planning is under last year by \$19,450,000.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I also desire to have printed in the RECORD certain letters written by various officials in order that Senators may have an opportunity to read them over the week end before the Senate votes on further amendments, next Tuesday or Wednesday. One of the letters happens to be from the Interstate Commerce Commission. In it the Commission shows the impossibility of its being able to work under the reductions. Another happens to be from the Smithsonian Institution, calling attention to the effect the reductions will have upon it. There is also a letter from the Director of the National Gallery of Art, and a letter from John W. Kern, Chief Judge of the Tax Court of the United States. Everyone knows that judges'

salaries cannot be cut, even though other items of the appropriations may be cut. In his letter, the Chief Judge shows the adverse effect the cut would have upon the Tax Court.

There is also a letter from the General Services Administration, whose appropriation for personal services we cut 10 percent. However, I wish the RECORD to show that we did not eliminate any of Mr. Larson's buildings. We leave him with the same number of buildings, but require him to operate with 10 percent fewer employees, under Federal laws and under civil-service regulations. There have been many more communications, which I shall file on Monday. I do not subscribe to all that is said in the letters, but I think it my duty as chairman of the subcommittee to place in the RECORD the communications which have been sent to me by the various agencies. I shall submit additional communications for the RECORD on Monday.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
Washington, June 14, 1951.
The Honorable BURNET R. MAYBANK,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR GOVERNOR: I enclose a condensed statement showing the effect of the House bill on the Interstate Commerce Commission. As it is centered largely in three bureaus, I have mentioned those three bureaus only. This is what I understood you wanted. Senator EDWIN C. JOHNSON desired the same material, so the statement was mimeographed.

The Commission appreciates your interest and help already shown.

Cordially,

J. M. JOHNSON,
Commissioner.

STATEMENT COVERING APPROPRIATIONS, INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION, BUREAUS OF MOTOR CARRIERS, TRANSPORT ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS, AND VALUATION

BUREAU OF MOTOR CARRIERS

The appropriation as proposed will make it necessary to substantially curtail enforcement of the law and regulations affecting motor carriers. It will result in complete discontinuance of highway safety work. These activities are already greatly undermanned; if discontinued or substantially curtailed, disorder in highway transportation and increased accidents may be expected. This might be disastrous in view of the greatly increased movement of explosives by highway at this time.

The reduction in the funds available for holding hearings and preparing decisions will further delay the determination of application and rate cases involving motor carriers. There is presently a backlog of 2,500 such cases, and more than 300 new cases are added each month. The proposed reduction will cause this backlog to increase. The present delays already cause justifiable complaint.

The proposed reduction will cause a reduction of 35 percent in the field staff, which is the source of information on which the Commission grants temporary authority to furnish emergency service. Handicapping the Commission in authorizing temporary service and causing delay in determining formal proceedings will prevent proper provision for necessary transportation at a time when the need is greatest.

FIELD SERVICE

The field services of the Interstate Commerce Commission are the field services of the Defense Transport Administration. To

eliminate any substantial number of field services of the Interstate Commerce Commission would eliminate correspondingly the field services of the Defense Transport Administration. To offset such reduction, the Defense Transport Administration would immediately have to supply itself with additional field services, which would in all probability cost the United States more money than the entire proposed cut to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The House appropriations would cut from the Interstate Commerce Commission's personnel 232 employees.

BUREAU OF TRANSPORT ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

The Bureau of Transport Economics and Statistics studies, compiles, and publishes statistics concerning railroads, motor carriers, water carriers, pipelines, freight forwarders, private car lines, express and sleeping-car companies. These statistics which cover financial, traffic, and other vital data are in universal use in the transportation world. They are essential to the Commission in its regulatory duties and responsibilities; its financial investigations and findings are a part of the record in all the major rate and revenue cases, are of inestimable value to the carriers, shippers, and other Government agencies, and are used by committees of Congress. The work of this Bureau is of necessity never quite current. Its serious impairment, as indicated by the present status of the appropriations, would be a tremendous blow to the regulation of transportation and most difficult and expensive to bring back in its present relationships.

BUREAU OF VALUATION

The Bureau of Valuation of the Commission must keep reasonably current the inventories and costs of properties of railroads and pipelines subject to the Commission's jurisdiction. This is essential to the Commission in prescribing just and reasonable rates, determining the divisions of joint rates and fares, prescribing switching charges, setting up depreciation reserves, determining costs of services, and in passing on financial reorganizations, mergers, and consolidations. This information, vital to the Commission, is also most useful to other governmental agencies and regulatory bodies and to Members of Congress.

Recently, under mandate from the Congress, work in bringing pipeline valuation up to date was resumed in the face of a decrease in the appropriation. Progress has been made at the expense of other functions. The present status of appropriations in Congress would stop the pipeline valuation and so cripple and hinder the other operations vital to the Commission that valuation would become so far in arrears that at some future time it would be most difficult and most expensive to bring it reasonably current.

The work of the Commission would be seriously hampered if the work of the Bureau of Valuation were to become any further in arrears than at present.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1951.

HON. BURNET R. MAYBANK,
Chairman, Subcommittee in Charge of
the Independent Offices Appropriation
Bill, 1952, United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: We have noted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that the Senate has instructed the Committee on Appropriations to review the question of reducing the personnel items in the independent offices appropriation bill, 1952, to an amount 10 percent below the estimates approved by the Bureau of the Budget. We are taking this opportunity to bring to your attention the importance of the joint custodial and exhibition functions of the Smithsonian Institution and its bureaus.

The Smithsonian Institution and its bureaus are responsible for the protection and exhibition of the national treasures entrusted to them. Both of these functions cannot be accomplished safely by expenditures 10 percent less than the estimates approved by the Bureau of the Budget. Accordingly, if the proposed reduction is made one or the other of these functions will have to be seriously curtailed. The Institution could not conscientiously reduce the protection afforded these cultural and scientific treasures. If, therefore, the entire reduction has to be absorbed by the exhibition function, the Institution's largest bureaus will have to be closed to the public one or more days each week.

In order to avoid this result it is urgently recommended that the Smithsonian Institution and its bureaus be exempted from the proposed 10-percent reduction.

Sincerely yours,

J. E. GRAF,
Acting Secretary.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART,
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1951.
HON. BURNET R. MAYBANK,
United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR BURNET: I had hoped to hand you the enclosed letter from the Smithsonian Institution, but Mr. Smith, of your office, tells me that you will be in the committee all day and has kindly offered to see that the letter reaches you during the day.

We are, as you know, a bureau of the Smithsonian Institution and, as Mr. Graf has stated in his letter, our primary responsibility is for the preservation and protection of collections belonging to the Government and the people of this country. We could not reduce our force 10 percent without greatly impairing these custodial functions, so that the only alternative would be to close the buildings to the public during a part of each week. This would not only work a hardship on the public but also a grave injury to the National Gallery and the other bureaus of the Smithsonian Institution, both as regards their contractual obligations to the donors of collections and in their standing with other similar institutions in this and other countries, whose functions are not impaired in this way.

I hope very much that the committee will be willing to write into the bill an exemption for the Smithsonian Institution and its bureaus as regards the mandatory reduction of personnel.

With many thanks for your consideration, I am,

Sincerely yours,
DAVID E. FINLEY,
Director.

THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., June 14, 1951.

HON. BURNET R. MAYBANK,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MAYBANK: The work of the Tax Court is seriously threatened by the proposed cut of 10 percent in appropriations for personal services in the independent offices appropriation bill.

Over a half-billion dollars (\$620,000,000 as of December 31, 1950) of asserted tax liability are involved in litigation pending before this court, and collections of Federal taxes of more than this amount are necessarily delayed pending adjudication or settlement of this litigation. The number of cases filed with us last year was 5,386, while in 1947 the number was 3,802. The number of cases filed during the current fiscal year is already in excess of 6,000. There are now pending cases in the number of 9,000, while 2 years ago there were 7,000 pending cases.

We have been striving to cope with this increased litigation without any increase in

personnel. In fact, our authorized personnel is less now than it was in 1940 (134 as contrasted with 136 in 1940).

It is impossible to cut our small personnel further without such a breakdown in our organization that hardship to taxpayers will result from delays in adjudicating their tax questions and the collection of the Federal revenue will be seriously affected by our inability to dispose of the litigation before us.

I earnestly and sincerely urge upon you that the Tax Court be exempted from any general percentage cuts proposed in the independent offices appropriation bill.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN W. KERN,
Chief Judge.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, June 13, 1951.
HON. BURNET R. MAYBANK,
Chairman, Subcommittee in Charge of
the Independent Offices Appropriation
Bill, 1952, United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MAYBANK: Immediately upon the passage of the amendment to the Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill for 1952 proposed by Senator FERGUSON and the remanding of the independent offices appropriation bill to your committee for application of that amendment, I have studied the effect of that amendment on the appropriations and programs of the General Services Administration. As the result, I hasten this request to you and urge favorable consideration of exempting the appropriations of this Administration for operating expenses and expenses, general supply fund, from the provisions of the amendment.

My reasons for this appeal are summed up as follows:

1. GSA is strictly a service agency for providing space facilities, supplies, and records management for other Federal agencies. It does not have flexibility of determination of volume of performance of its programs. It must either meet the requirements of the other agencies or lapse into ineffectiveness such as prevailed prior to the passage of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended.

2. For the operating expenses appropriation, personal services in the 1952 budget reflected an increase of some 3.5 percent over 1951 actual employment. The Ferguson amendment would reduce employment in GSA 6.5 percent below 1951 without eliminating any programs or comparable reductions in demands for services from other agencies. This can only mean curtailing services below the level necessary for the proper conduct of programs of other agencies.

3. Of the employment under operating expenses, 86.5 percent is for the maintenance and operation of buildings occupied by Federal agencies. Any assumption that employment and, hence, space occupancy of other agencies would be reduced also 10 percent by the Ferguson amendment does not relieve the situation in GSA because:

(a) Considerable of the reduction to be applied to other agencies is for increases in personnel in 1952 over 1951, space provisions for which are not included in the 1952 budget for GSA. Hence, our workload in GSA will not be decreased to the extent of that portion of the reductions.

(b) Such reductions as are made by other agencies from their 1951 employment and space occupancy will not be made July 1, 1951, for the entire fiscal year so that we will have to provide and maintain the space until occupancy is reduced, perhaps an average of several months.

(c) Much of the space given up in the reductions by other agencies will be in small segments, a position here and a couple there, which will have little, if any, effect in decreasing the operations of GSA.

(d) Much of the reduction in other agencies will be rented space which is owner-operated. Giving up this space will not result in any reduction in GSA employment.

(e) After reductions are made in other agencies, reductions in space can only be realized by multiple moves of furniture and equipment with attendant changes in doors, partitions, and so forth to accommodate the new occupants. All of this expense would be in excess of provisions in the 1952 budget of GSA.

(f) As the reduction in personal services for GSA would be 6.5 percent below present employment, the reduction in our forces would require the payment of accrued annual leave estimated at over \$500,000 from the personal services limitation. This would further aggravate the foregoing difficulties.

4. Under the appropriation expenses, general supply fund, the amount included in the Senate committee report is already less than 90 percent of the amount included in the 1952 budget. This would require considerable ingenuity on the part of this administration to be able to provide a program of \$150,000,000 stores sales and direct delivery sales on which the 1952 program is based. Already it is becoming apparent that the 1952 requirements of other agencies will exceed the \$150,000,000 program. This will mean additional operating expenses and a supplemental appropriation for 1952.

I conclude by categorically stating that it will be extremely difficult for the General Services Administration to maintain a reasonable semblance of meeting its responsibilities under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, with full flexibility under the amounts for operating expenses and expenses, general supply fund as originally reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee. I urge that these appropriations be exempted from the Ferguson amendment.

I am sending this same letter to Senator McKellar as chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Sincerely yours,

JESS LARSON.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Am I correct in my understanding that, as now drafted and on the desks of Senators, the pending bill, H. R. 3880, includes the amount recommended by the Appropriations Committee with the 10-percent cut which was voted by the Senate a few days ago?

Mr. MAYBANK. That is correct.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. So that if any amendments should now be offered proposing further reductions of the amounts shown as the recommendations of the Senate Appropriations Committee, those cuts would be in addition to the 10-percent cut. Am I not correct?

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator from Massachusetts is eminently correct. We have already made a cut of \$615,000,000 below the budget estimates.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. And does that include the 10-percent cut?

Mr. MAYBANK. That includes the 10 percent. I may say for the benefit of the Senator from Massachusetts, who worked ably and long on this bill, that we had previously cut it \$600,000,000. The other cut of 5 percent, made by the Senate a day or two ago, amounted to \$14,000,000, because, for example, we had already cut the appropriation for

the Atomic Energy Commission, so that no additional cut for salaries was applicable.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. What I am trying to bring out—and I know the Senator from South Carolina agrees with me—is the fact that any further amendments which may be made to the pending bill will cut even below the 10 percent cut. Is that not correct?

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator is entirely correct. Furthermore, they would cut below the \$600,000,000 direct cuts which the Senator and myself approved in the subcommittee. The bill cuts, by \$5,700,000,000, the amount appropriated last year. In addition to being \$600,000,000 below the estimate, some stockpiling funds were left out of this bill and changed from contract authorizations, as the Senator knows, to direct cash.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. I should like to get a clear understanding of the effect of section 603. That is the 10 percent amendment. I noticed that the last clause recites:

The following sums have been deducted from the face of the bill as recommended.

Mr. MAYBANK. That is designed to list the cuts made by the committee; so that every Senator who is not on the committee may know what the cuts amounted to.

Mr. CASE. Are those cuts reflected in the figures which are shown?

Mr. MAYBANK. They are reflected in the figures, but we wanted to make those cuts, not only in the individual items, but in the latter part of the bill, so that every Senator would not find it necessary continually to thumb through the bill in order to ascertain the effect of what has been done.

Mr. CASE. This is not an additional cut, is it?

Mr. MAYBANK. It is an additional cut from the original bill which was reported to the Senate. It is the cut which the Senate made when it cut the items for personnel in the Federal Labor-Federal Security bill 10 percent.

Mr. CASE. But it is not a cut below the figure which appears for a particular agency elsewhere in the bill, is it?

Mr. MAYBANK. It is not. The section referred to appears in the bill for the convenience of Senators, so they may know how much the Interstate Commerce Commission was cut, or how much any other commission was cut.

Mr. CASE. In effect, then, it is in the nature of a report, and it is not of itself legislation, is that correct?

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator might consider it to be a report but, in justice to other appropriation bills which are to be reported, we wanted to put it in a legislative way, so there would be no mistake about the bills which are to come later, which I understand—and I can only speak for myself—the committee intends to treat in somewhat the same manner.

Mr. CASE. I thank the Senator from South Carolina.

RECESS TO MONDAY

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I move the Senate stand in recess until Monday next at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 49 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Monday, June 18, 1951, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 15 (legislative day of May 17), 1951:

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

Bryce R. Holt, of North Carolina, to be United States attorney for the middle district of North Carolina. He is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired June 14, 1951.

Howard Caplan, of West Virginia, to be United States attorney for the northern district of West Virginia, vice Charles Lee Spillers, term expired.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following-named officer of the Marine Corps for permanent appointment to the grade of major general:

Henry D. Linscott

The following-named officer of the Marine Corps for permanent appointment to the grade of brigadier general:

John C. McQueen

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1951

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou eternal God, our Father, we are again turning unto Thee in faith and in trust for Thou alone art the source of our joy and peace and of all wisdom and strength. We cannot get along without Thee. We lose our way unless we have Thy guiding and sustaining presence.

Thou knowest how anxious and deeply concerned we are about the safety and welfare of our beloved country in these strange and baffling times. Again and again we seem to be wandering in a maze. We often wonder what a new day may bring to us. We are "like an infant in the night, an infant crying for the light, and with no language but a cry."

Grant that we may yield ourselves gladly and unreservedly to the leading of Thy spirit as we seek to build the kingdom of brotherhood and of peace and good will.

To Thy name, through Christ Jesus our Lord, we ascribe all the praise. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I expect to make a point of order that a quorum is not present. Should a motion then be made to ad-

journal, will it be in order to ask for a division on the question of adjournment?

The SPEAKER. It will.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman permit the Chair to receive a message from the Senate?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I will, Mr. Speaker.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Woodruff, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 3709. An act making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. HILL, Mr. KILGORE, Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. THYE, and Mr. ECTON to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

TAX BILL

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Ways and Means may have until midnight Monday next to file a report on the tax bill, H. R. 4473, and that the minority may have the same right to file minority views.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I renew my point of order that a quorum is not present.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Nebraska withhold that long enough for me to find out what the program will be for next week?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I think we should have a quorum here to hear the program for next week.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

MOTION TO ADJOURN

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MILLER of Nebraska) there were—ayes 33, noes 53.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RANKIN. You do not have to have a quorum to adjourn.

The SPEAKER. The vote was negative; ayes 33, noes 53. The Clerk will call the roll.

Mr. RANKIN. There has been no roll call demanded. The vote has already been taken.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman made the point of order that a quorum was not present on the vote on the motion to adjourn.

Mr. RANKIN. That point of order is not in order for the simple reason you do not have to have a quorum to adjourn.

The SPEAKER. But the House refused to adjourn on the vote.

Mr. RANKIN. I understand, but a roll call is not in order unless it is demanded by the House.

The SPEAKER. This matter has been up many times since the present occupant has been in the chair, and the decision always has been just what the Chair has stated it to be.

Mr. RANKIN. The Chair is in error.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has been following the rules and precedents established for over 150 years.

Mr. RANKIN. The Chair is still wrong; that never has been the rule.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—ayes 75, nays 161, not voting 196, as follows:

[Roll No. 77]

YEAS—75

Arends	Gore	O'Brien, Mich.
Aspinall	Gregory	O'Neill
Bailey	Hardy	Priest
Bates, Ky.	Hart	Rabaut
Blatnik	Harvey	Rains
Bolling	Herlong	Redden
Bonner	Jones, Ala.	Riley
Brown, Ga.	Kilday	Rogers, Fla.
Cannon	King	Sieminski
Carlyle	Kluczynski	Spence
Colmer	Lanham	Stanley
Combs	Larcade	Steed
Cooley	McCarthy	Stigler
Cooper	McCormack	Sutton
Cox	McKinnon	Thompson, Tex.
Davis, Ga.	McMillan	Vinson
Doughton	McMullen	Walter
Eberhart	Mack, Ill.	Whitaker
Elliott	Madden	Whitten
Evins	Mahon	Wickersham
Fogarty	Mills	Wier
Forand	Morgan	Willis
Frazier	Morris	Wilson, Ind.
Fugate	Murdock	Wood, Ga.
Gathings	Norrell	Yorty

NAYS—161

Adair	Blackney	Curtis, Mo.
Allen, Calif.	Boggs, Del.	Davis, Wis.
Andersen	Boggs, La.	Deane
H. Carl	Bow	Devereux
Anderson, Calif.	Bramblett	D'Ewart
Andresen	Bray	Dolliver
August H.	Brehm	Dorn
Angell	Brown, Ohio	Ellsworth
Armstrong	Brownson	Felgahn
Auchincloss	Bryson	Fellows
Ayres	Buffett	Fenton
Baker	Burdick	Ford
Bakewell	Burleson	Forrester
Barling	Burnside	Furcolo
Bates, Mass.	Butler	Gavin
Beamer	Byrnes, Wis.	Golden
Beckworth	Chenoweth	Gossett
Belcher	Church	Graham
Bender	Clevenger	Grant
Bennett, Fla.	Cole, Kans.	Gross
Bennett, Mich.	Crawford	Gwinn
Bentzen	Crosser	Hagen
Betts	Crumpacker	Hall
Bishop	Cunningham	Edwin Arthur

Harden	Magee	Saylor
Harris	Marshall	Schwabe
Harrison, Wyo.	Martin, Iowa	Scrivner
Heseltun	Mason	Scudder
Hill	Miller, Nebr.	Sheehan
Hillings	Mitchell	Simpson, Pa.
Hinshaw	Mumma	Sittler
Hoeven	Nelson	Smith, Kans.
Hoffman, Mich.	Nicholson	Smith, Miss.
Holmes	Norblad	Springer
Howell	O'Brien, Ill.	Staggers
Hull	O'Hara	Stefan
Hunter	Patterson	Tackett
Jackson, Calif.	Perkins	Talle
Jerman	Phillips	Thompson, Mich.
Javits	Poage	Thornberry
Jenison	Polk	Tollefson
Jenkins	Poulson	Van Pelt
Jensen	Price	Van Zandt
Jones, Mo.	Prouty	Velde
Karsten, Mo.	Radwan	Vursell
Kean	Rankin	Welch
Keating	Reams	Werdel
Lind	Reece, Tenn.	Wharton
Lovre	Reed, N. Y.	Williams, Miss.
Lucas	Rees, Kans.	Williams, N. Y.
McConnell	Regan	Winstead
McDonough	Rhodes	Withrow
McGregor	Ribicoff	Woodruff
McGuire	Roberts	Yates
Mack, Wash.	Rogers, Colo.	

NOT VOTING—196

Aandahl	George	Morton
Abbitt	Gillette	Moulder
Abernethy	Goodwin	Multer
Addonizio	Gordon	Murphy
Albert	Granahan	Murray, Tenn.
Allen, Ill.	Granger	Murray, Wis.
Allen, La.	Green	O'Konski
Andrews	Greenwood	Ostertag
Anfuso	Hale	O'Toole
Earden	Hall	Passman
Barrett	Leonard W.	Patman
Battle	Halleck	Patten
Beall	Hand	Philbin
Berry	Harrison, Va.	Pickett
Bolton	Havener	Potter
Bosone	Hays, Ark.	Powell
Boykin	Hays, Ohio	Preston
Breen	Hébert	Quinn
Brooks	Hedrick	Ramsay
Buckley	Heffernan	Reed, Ill.
Budge	Heller	Richards
Burton	Herter	Riehlman
Busbey	Hess	Rivers
Bush	Hoffman, Ill.	Robeson
Byrne, N. Y.	Holifield	Rodino
Camp	Hope	Rogers, Mass.
Canfield	Horan	Rogers, Tex.
Carnahan	Irving	Rooney
Case	Jackson, Wash.	Roosevelt
Celler	James	Sabath
Chatham	Johnson	Sadiak
Chelf	Jonas	St. George
Chipewild	Jones	Sasser
Chudoff	Hamilton C.	Scott, Hardie
Clemente	Jones	Scott
Cole, N. Y.	Woodrow W.	Hugh D., Jr.
Corbett	Judd	Secret
Cotton	Kearney	Seely-Brown
Coudert	Kearns	Shafer
Curtis, Nebr.	Kelley, Pa.	Shelley
Dague	Kelly, N. Y.	Sheppard
Davis, Tenn.	Kennedy	Short
Dawson	Keogh	Sikes
DeGraffenried	Kerr	Simpson, Ill.
Delaney	Kersten, Wis.	Smith, Va.
Dempsey	Kilburn	Smith, Wis.
Denny	Kirwan	Stockman
Denton	Klein	Taber
Dingell	Lane	Taylor
Dollinger	Lantaff	Teague
Dondero	Latham	Thomas
Donohue	LeCompte	Towe
Donovan	Lesinski	Trimble
Doyle	Lyle	Vail
Durham	McCulloch	Vaughn
Eaton	McGrath	Vorys
Elston	McVey	Watts
Engle	Machrowicz	Weichel
Fallon	Mansfield	Wheeler
Fernandez	Martin, Mass.	Widnall
Fine	Meader	Wigglesworth
Fisher	Morrow	Wilson, Tex.
Flood	Miller, Calif.	Wolcott
Fulton	Miller, Md.	Wolverton
Gamble	Miller, N. Y.	Wood, Idaho
Garmatz	Morano	Zablocki
Gary	Morrison	

So the motion to adjourn was rejected. Messrs. O'BRIEN of Illinois, PRICE, and POULSON changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, well, it seems we are wasting another day in Congress.

Of course, we are only wasting 2 days this week, and someone may suggest that this is an improvement over some of the weeks of this session, when it has been the policy to schedule no business on Monday, Thursday, or Friday. Naturally, few people expect Congress to be in session on Saturday, despite the fact that many of the Members are in their offices during the greater part of that day when the House is not in session.

I realize that one does not "make friends and influence people," especially among some of his colleagues when he suggests that Congress should work at least 5 days out of each week. I have observed that one is not looked upon with favor when he suggests the absence of a quorum on days that the leadership has not scheduled legislative business for the day.

I might agree with the leadership that there is no point in raising a point of order that a quorum is not present and forcing either a roll-call or a motion for adjournment, when there is no business which could be transacted by the House, but I respectfully point out, Mr. Speaker, that that was not the case yesterday and that is not the case today.

There is work to be done today, and there have been other days during this session on which this House could have been meeting when it was not in session; days on which could have been discharged some of the work which will cause this session to be drawn out beyond the time necessary. This practice which is being followed will deny to many conscientious Members of this body the opportunity of enjoying a well-deserved recess period at their homes, and in their home districts; Members who are unable to enjoy the long week ends from Thursday night to Tuesday morning in their home districts.

Mr. Speaker, I believe I am expressing the views of a majority of the Members of this House when I say that the calling of the roll every day in the week, Monday through Friday, would be conducive to keeping most of the Members on the job, not only to insure their presence on this floor when there is business before the House but would make them available for committee meetings in order that the work of the committees could be expedited and the legislative bills processed and sent to the floor for final action.

We have already wasted a good 50 percent of the time we have been in session since the first of the year, but it is not too late to change our ways and there is yet time to complete the "must"

legislation that is needed and to enjoy a recess during the hot trying days of the late summer.

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S SUBCONSCIOUS

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. Speaker, in reading over Gen. Douglas MacArthur's speeches in Texas, I have the distinct feeling that the general's subconscious is showing. His speeches are billed as being critical of our administration. Frankly, Mr. Speaker, I find in them some of the finest words of praise for the work of the present administration. I think that the general is admitting that deep down in his heart he does not believe a lot of what he is saying.

In his speech before the Texas Legislature on Wednesday he had the following to say:

This great Nation of ours was never more powerful—never more prepared to extend a dynamic and courageous leadership to guide the world through the morass of artificially created timidity, complexity, and indecision—it never had less reason for fear. It was never more able to meet the exacting tests of leadership in peace or in war, spiritually, physically, or materially. As it is yet unconquered, so it is unconquerable.

In his speech yesterday in Houston he declared:

Our Nation is young and virile and our future is still before us. Let no man tell you that we are old and decadent and tottering on the verge of national collapse. All that I have seen since my return is to the contrary.

Where can you find in any public speech made by any public official finer commendation for the efforts of the two Democratic administrations of the last 20 years? Mr. Roosevelt took this country in the midst of a great depression and built it into a strong nation, a healthy nation—worthy of world leadership.

Under the courageous leadership of President Truman, our country—as General MacArthur has stated—was "never more prepared to extend dynamic and courageous leadership to guide the world through the morass of artificially created timidity."

Certainly these excerpts from General MacArthur's speeches represent strong praise for our present state of preparedness for world leadership—a preparedness achieved through the farsightedness and dynamic action taken by President Truman and his administration.

In my opinion, General MacArthur's subconscious refutes his spoken word.

FUEL WASTE

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, the Department of Defense, or some top-level

national fuel coordinator, should check into the waste of fuels that is now taking place in this country. While the coal miners go idle, and at a time when coal is cheaper than gas, numerous governmental agencies are being permitted to burn gas for generating purposes by entering into interruptible contracts with gas companies in order that the gas companies may balance out their load by dumping part of their excess gas off on a governmental agency to be burned under boilers during the summer months. This arrangement, of course, enables those companies to pay for their gas lines and installations at an early date.

It is common knowledge that many of these companies have been able to borrow money from a governmental agency at a very low rate of interest. Some action should be taken by the appropriate governmental agency to stop waste of our natural gas in any such manner.

It is generally known that natural gas is already unavailable for many important defense plants making military items where gas alone is required for special heat-treating purposes. Among them are Plancor 269, to be operated by American Steel Foundries Co. at East Chicago, Ind. This plant should be in operation making an important part of a military tank.

Another is the St. Louis Ordnance Plant, to be operated by the Chevrolet Co., at St. Louis, Mo. This plant should be in operation making shells urgently needed for Korea.

With these conditions, and many others quite similar, it is an actual waste of natural gas to be burning it in large quantities for merely generating steam. Steel for such extensions of gas pipe lines instead should be saved for such purposes as interconnecting present transmission gas lines.

Mr. Speaker, in view of tanks becoming obsolete before completion on account of natural gas to make one particular part, it seems rather strange to me that a governmental agency like TVA would propose to burn gas in several units at its Johnsonville plant for generating purposes. TVA is proposing to lay a 65-mile gas line in order to get gas on an interruptible basis. The cost of such a line would run into the millions and deprive other essential defense industries of steel. I am hopeful that someone in our Government will see that our natural resources are utilized for the welfare of our country and stop this waste that is now being committed.

SANTA MARGARITA WATERSHED, CALIFORNIA

Mr. YORTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. YORTY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to take this moment just to ask the Members of the House to interest themselves in a lawsuit pending in California that has national implications.

In our State the attorneys for the Lands Division of the Department of

Justice are in the process of serving complaints on every person who owns land in the whole Santa Margarita watershed, asserting that the rights of the Government are paramount to the rights of every other user of water in that area, and asking that the title of the Government be quieted to the water which it asserts it owns by virtue of the national defense establishment at Camp Pendleton and by virtue of having acquired a ranch there called the Santa Margarita ranch.

Those people who have scoffed at the implications of the so-called tidelands decisions and failed to see the ultimate end of the theory of those cases; those who have felt that the theory would not be extended to other types of property; those people who have thought heretofore that the tidelands fight was merely some kind of a dispute between the Federal Government and the big oil companies; those who have failed to understand that a fundamental question of the sovereignty of our States is involved as well as the constitutional prohibition against taking private property without paying for it—those people had better wake up and examine this water suit in California.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas (at the request of Mr. PRIEST) was given permission to address the House for 30 minutes on Monday next, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

POSTAL RATES

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may have permission to file minority views on the bill (H. R. 2982) to readjust postal rates.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

THE AIR FORCE

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, I selected yesterday, Flag Day, to introduce a resolution stating that it is the sense of this House that our Air Force, as soon as feasible, be built up to a strength of at least 150 groups. I base that decision upon my experience in World War II in Europe and upon my recent trip to Korea. I think it is needless to point out to you this morning how horrible it would be if we lost control of the air over any given battle area. I think the situation in Korea today would be reversed if Red China gained control of the air of South Korea. We would be suffering the casualties the Red Chinese are suffering in Korea if we became involved in war in Europe tomorrow because, as Gen. Carl Spaatz pointed out, Red Russia outnumbered us in tactical aircraft 10 to 1, not only the United States but the entire United Nations 10 to 1, and at the end of next year it will still be 5 to 1.

The great lessons of Korea are the lessons that we do not learn. That is, air power is the deadliest single American instrumentality when it comes to killing enemy troops on the ground. This great weapon would be on the side of Russia in Europe this year or next. I urge this House to go on record as favoring a rapid expansion of our air forces, both tactical and strategic.

Nearly every responsible diplomat, statesman, and soldier with whom I have talked lately will admit that our strategic bombing force plus our industrial ability to build planes has deterred Russia from all-out war. Then why not exploit this advantage still further and guarantee the security of the free world? We must depend more on science and technology and less on manpower.

The question of adequate air power should be placed on a higher plane than partisan politics. We can all unite, regardless of party, on an immediate program for this force which Russia dreads more than any other. During World War II we had an air force of nearly 250 groups. Our enemy today is stronger than our enemies of 1941-45. America can remedy this situation. We must act now to furnish air cover for the democratic world. Our country should have an air force of at least 150 groups before the end of 1952.

LOCKERS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, all over the country new school buildings are being completed, and they have been so designed that steel lockers fit into the ventilating and heating systems. Today, after talking with several members of the NPA Division of our Government, I have been informed that a decision has been made to the effect that 750,000 lockers for school buildings, calling for only 5,000 tons of steel, will not be permitted to be constructed.

I have told them that I think their action is unwise, that it is a direct insult to all those people who have worked hard for better schools, to the members of the parent-teacher associations over the country, and to the intelligence of all of our people, and that such a decision cannot be defended, and that in my opinion the public will not support such a decision.

If steel is unavailable, the holes in the walls must be filled with plywood, which is as short as steel.

Today I contacted Mr. Ray Ehrlick in NPA for the purpose of further discussing the steel requirements needed for the completion of the two schools at Owosso, Mich., which now needs steel. Mr. Ehrlick without hesitation and categorically informed me that no steel is to be allotted for school-locker purposes to the more than 750 schools who have applications now on file with NPA.

He told me there is a backlog of some three-quarter of a million locker-unit

applications. This would involve only 5,000 tons of steel.

Mr. Ehrlick advised me that the Coordinator of Civilian Education Requirements in the Department of Education, Federal Security Agency, had been notified that NPA had decided no more steel could be allotted for school lockers.

When I inquired of Mr. Ehrlick who in NPA handles the allotment of lumber, since a school which cannot get steel must have some substitute, I was referred to Mr. C. R. Bruce.

Mr. Echols, NPA administrator of Order M-47, use of iron and steel, was sympathetic, pointing out that his own daughter goes to school on a 3 o'clock p. m. shift because of crowded conditions.

I told Mr. Echols that no Government agency could stand before the people of this country and defend a decision of NPA which denied lockers to be installed in new school buildings.

It is my belief that if the men in the Department of Education and their friends here on the Hill would solidly line up against this order, it could be changed.

It is more important that we have schools than that we have a number of the buildings which you know and I know are getting all the materials they need for construction purposes.

OUR KOREAN CASUALTIES

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DAVIS] may extend his remarks at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the remarks made by President Truman on Wednesday, when he tried to discuss our tragic casualties in Korea by comparing them to traffic accidents, will not make pleasant reading for our fighting men on the thirty-eighth parallel. I therefore hope the armed services' newspapers and other information organs that circulate in Korea will not report the President's remarks.

I realize how serious it is to withhold a factual story from any American citizen, but I believe an exception should be made in this case. I can think of nothing that would destroy the morale of our troops faster than to know that their President regards them as mere decimals in America's annual death rate.

If the armed services' newspapers feel they are duty-bound to report the President's remarks, I hope they will also report that Mr. Truman was speaking only for himself, and not for the American people, who still regard human life as the most precious thing on earth.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute in order to ask the majority leader to announce at this time what the program is for next week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the program for next week is as follows: On Monday the Consent Calendar will be called. Two bills will be called up under suspension of the rules—H. R. 4393, to extend free postage to members of the armed services; and H. R. 2321, the fur-labeling bill.

I am informed that there are no bills on the Private Calendar, so on Tuesday there will not be a call of the Private Calendar. The legislative appropriation bill will come up on Tuesday.

On Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday two bills are scheduled—the revenue bill of 1951, and the migrant farm labor bill, H. R. 3283.

If the revenue bill of 1951 is not ready—but I expect that it will be ready on Wednesday—then the migrant farm labor bill will come up on that day.

May I say for the benefit of the membership of the House that the House has caught up with every piece of legislative business. Let us be frank about it. If there is any criticism, let them talk about the committees. I am not criticizing the committees, but let them direct their remarks to the committees. The only two rules that have been reported out now are on the fur-labeling bill and the migrant farm labor bill, and they only were reported out on Wednesday, and, at that, they were reported out in the late afternoon, after I had announced, in response to an inquiry, that after the disposition of the then pending appropriation bill there would be no further legislative business for the remainder of the week. That statement was made, as I recall, in response to an inquiry by my friend the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

Therefore, I repeat, the House has caught up with all its legislative business. We only have a few bills on the Consent Calendar for next Monday, and the gentleman from Mississippi has obtained the unanimous consent of the House to consider on the Consent Calendar 12 or 13 bills which were reported out of his committee too late to meet the requirements of the rule as to the length of time which bills must be on the calendar to be eligible to be called up. His request was made yesterday.

I ask the legislative committees if they have bills to report to get them out as soon as they can. The House has caught up with all the business that it could attend to. I have no criticism to make of anyone. I have no comment to make, so far as the remarks made by the gentleman from Missouri just now. Of course, his remarks are in order; but the House has caught up with its business, and whatever observations might be made should not be made concerning the House of Representatives as such, but might be in the nature of urging upon committees to report their bills out as soon as possible, that is, the bills which they do intend to report out, before the session is over.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARENDS. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. It is my understanding on this side that it seems quite likely the revenue bill might be disposed of on Thursday. At least, that

is the talk among some of the members of the revenue committee. In that case, will there be a legislative schedule for Friday at all?

Mr. McCORMACK. If legislation is in order for consideration, yes. I am sure the acting leadership on the gentleman's side will agree that I consulted with them before I made my motion.

In connection with yesterday, I might say that a Member raised the point of order that a quorum was not present. As a matter of fact, I tried to persuade him to withdraw his point of order. No motion was made to cut off debate, because no one wants to give Members an opportunity to debate more than I do. There was a misconstruction of that, as I note in the press. The only thing I did was to move to adjourn, being in doubt as to whether a quorum was present. The only reason I made the motion today was because if a quorum were not present we would get into an unnecessary complicated situation. As far as speaking is concerned, I am for it.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARENDS. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Under the very able leadership of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] we realize, most of us, that the House is caught up in its work, but does not the gentleman think that it is possible—maybe not probable, but possible—that if we stay here and suffer from day to day, the other body will speed up its action out of sympathy for us? Is that not just possible?

Mr. McCORMACK. I cannot challenge—I do not want to express an opinion with reference to the other body, but commenting on the gentleman's observation, far be it from me to undertake to challenge that particular observation.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I thank the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

SHORTAGE OF BALING TWINE

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, among complaints I am currently receiving from home there stands out one in particular which I believe is deserving of immediate attention from Congress.

The draft has taken most of the dairy farmers' sons from the family-size farms of the Northeast.

This means that haying operations are seriously curtailed. In some cases hay will rot in the fields because there are not enough hands to get it into the barns.

There will follow a shortage of hay and other forage crops.

With such a condition the folks in our big cities will go hungry and dairy products will be hard to buy.

For lack of this labor farmers must have their hay baled in order to handle it

with reduced help. But here is where the problem arises.

Several farmers have already told me their supply of baling twine is exhausted and they are unable to procure any more. This may not be a national condition; it may not be more than a spotty, local condition. But even if only a few sections are affected by the lack of this vital commodity of baling twine at haying time, the matter is still pressing.

There will be no baled hay on many farms in up-State New York this year unless the proper order is given in Washington for a fair distribution of baling twine.

The responsibility is on the shoulders of the National Production Authority here in the Nation's Capital.

Therefore I am introducing a bill today directing the NPA to act right away so that farmers all over America can have plenty of twine to bale their hay.

The bill reads as follows:

A bill to make available enough baling twine to meet the needs of farmers throughout the United States in order to harvest the 1951 hay, grain, and other forage crops

Whereas many farmers are without sufficient baling twine to carry on haying operations and lack necessary farm help to handle loose hay; and

Whereas their dependence upon baled hay for cattle fodder compels them to use baling twine in order to successfully feed their stock through the winter months; and

Whereas the National Production Authority has failed to make adequate provisions for proper distribution of baling twine and the supply of hay cannot be fully utilized as the result: Therefore

Be it enacted, That the National Production Authority shall take immediate action to allocate enough baling twine to meet the needs of American farmers to harvest the 1951 hay, grain, and other forage crops.

CONFIDENCE AND COURAGE WILL WIN OVER THREAT AND FEAR

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, last night I heard two radio speeches, one full of confidence and courage, giving hope and assurance to the American people that this great Nation still is, as it always has been, strong, virile, unconquered, and unconquerable. The other, full of fear and threats, telling the American people that Russia will conquer the world without firing a shot if we do not follow the demands of the administration and approve the kind of control legislation recommended and written by the administration's bureaucrats. The speech of confidence and courage was delivered by Gen. Douglas MacArthur in Houston, Tex. The speech of fear and threat was delivered by President Harry Truman in Washington, D. C. Never in my lifetime nor in my recollection of American history have the American people been subject to the whiplash of threat and fear from an American President.

This is not the American way. This is the way of a dictator.

If we need economic controls to meet the present emergency which has been brought about by the faults, errors, and mistakes of the Truman-Acheson administration of foreign affairs; the Congress will provide them without the whiplash of threat and fear from the President.

The characteristic loyalty and patriotism of the American people and the United States Congress to support, protect, and defend this Nation needs no goading or prodding from anyone.

The confidence, courage, and hope expressed by MacArthur gave strength and new life to the American people. It filled them with pride that they are Americans. It inspired the unconquerable spirit that has made this the greatest Nation on earth.

The only controls MacArthur asked for were control of those forces within our Government that are wearing down the morale of the American people by insidious fear propaganda, corruption, and disloyalty in high places and appeasement of communism.

Courage and confidence are the tools of free men who cherish liberty and independence.

Threat and fear are the tools of small men who seek power to dictate and control.

The American people will not respond to threat and fear, but, as always, will meet and conquer this emergency with confidence and courage.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

KOREAN CASUALTIES

Mr. WERDEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. WERDEL. Mr. Speaker, the mothers and fathers of America heard the President of the United States on Wednesday attempt to excuse casualties in Korea by comparing them to highway traffic accidents.

So far as I am concerned, this is one of the most disgraceful utterances ever issued by any public official.

If Mr. Truman wants a really apt comparison between his conduct of the war in Korea and our highway accidents in America, he could have chosen far better ones.

Everybody knows that the overwhelming majority of our highway accidents are senseless. And the overwhelming majority of the American people are beginning to think that Mr. Truman's war in Korea is also senseless.

Mr. Truman deplores one-arm driving in America at a time when the American people are deploring the one-arm war which Mr. Truman insists that we conduct in Korea. The President would be much closer to the thinking of the American people if he deplored the fact that our military is driving with one arm tied behind its back in a stalemate war that is achieving nothing but endless casualties.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

Mr. HILLINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HILLINGS. Mr. Speaker, President Truman's attack last Wednesday on columnists whom he accused of making misstatements is reminiscent of Dictator Peron's attack on the freedom of the press in Argentina recently which resulted in the destruction of La Prensa. The President's attack on the columnists came in an address where he lightly compared Korean casualties to highway accidents.

Mr. Truman did not specify what columnists he had in mind nor did he say what their alleged misstatements were. I must conclude, therefore, that the President was castigating all columnists. It is clear from his remarks that the offense has been their refusal to go along with his thinking that the Korean casualties are not important because they amount to only one-twelfth of the annual injuries and deaths on highways.

I do not agree with everything I read in newspaper columns nor do I expect Mr. Truman to do so, but that is beside the point. The real issue is the right of newspaper columnists to express their honest opinions as they please without becoming subject to an attack of this sort by the President.

If Mr. Truman really believes in freedom of the press he ought to retract his slur and apologize.

PRICE CONTROL AND NEED FOR GOVERNMENT ECONOMY

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, the same old medicine show is back on the road. We heard again last night about the same whipping boys who are said to be trying to wreck our economy to advance their own selfish interests.

Now undoubtedly the Defense Production Act of 1950 must and will be renewed. With the heavy impact of huge defense expenditures abnormal dislocations are bound to occur which require unorthodox treatment. Hearings are now under way to determine in detail how to meet this problem. Some controls are the aspirin tablets that must be administered to the patient to afford temporary relief.

But it would have been a performance more convincing to the informed, if the master of the show had pointed out to the American people also—

First. What he proposes to do to meet the long-range threat of inflation, caused primarily by excessive Government spending in nondefense, often nonessential, fields.

Second. What steps he recommends be taken by the Government to tighten its

belt and eliminate tragic and frequently criminal waste of public funds extracted from pay envelopes, and how far he will back up those who try to force this belt-tightening process.

Third. Why he opposed a year ago at the very outset of the Korean war all efforts to meet this problem at that time and said there was no necessity for any such action.

Fourth. Why he tried to get the law passed by Congress last September watered down, and then waited 3 months before lifting a finger to put it into operation.

Fifth. Why he seeks to fasten on a Congress controlled by his own party the responsibility for allowing the economy to get out of hand when he has had all the tools he needs to do the job if they had been used wisely and in time?

REPORT ON CAMP PICKETT

Mr. PROUTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Vermont?

There was no objection.

Mr. PROUTY. Mr. Speaker, the article which appeared in the *June 4* issue of *Time* under the caption "The troubled Forty-third" is, to my mind, an outstanding example of grossly careless and unobjective reporting with the result that an unwarranted aspersion has been cast against the good name of a famous New England National Guard Division.

In brief, the *Time* article intimated that the morale of the Forty-third was at a dangerously low level, food was bad and living conditions deplorable; that complaints from officers and enlisted men had become so numerous that officials in the Pentagon had labeled the Forty-third the "cry-baby division" and that, generally speaking, the training program was far below par. This was a serious indictment and one for which, as I shall point out later, there is little justification.

Had the writer of this article been attempting to document an historical record of the Forty-third Division since its arrival at Camp Pickett his efforts would have been worthy of commendation because, indeed, the conditions he describes so dramatically did exist several months ago; and while it would be inaccurate to suggest that all of the problems he mentioned have been entirely solved, it should be pointed out that the most serious of these have been corrected or are in the process of being remedied and that, on the whole, the camp is very well administered.

One cannot help wondering if the reporter's misinterpretation of facts to such a degree that his readers could not possibly gain a true perspective of the current and existing situation could have been inspired by persons long recognized for their pronounced tendencies to view all National Guard units with complete and utter disdain. Perhaps the future will furnish the answer to this question.

I make this statement only after having taken the time to make a surprise

and unpublicized visit to Camp Pickett on June 6 in an endeavor to obtain on the spot information concerning conditions at the camp. Obviously, the 7 or 8 hours I spent there were insufficient to enable me to even approach anything resembling a full-scale investigation, but I do hope that the general impressions gained and the observations made on this trip will help to dispel any doubts concerning the inaccuracy of the Time article and may serve as a basis for future consideration of camp problems.

The Time article was first brought to my attention at the annual State encampment of the Vermont Veterans of Foreign Wars, on June 2. Its publication caused feelings to run high within this group. Many of its members had served in the Forty-third during the last war under the heroic and inspired leadership of the late Maj. Gen. Leonard F. Wing, the division commander and a fellow Vermonter, in whose honor the name "Winged Victory" was bestowed upon the division.

These members of the VFW resented the appellation "crybaby division" which Time's reporter said Pentagon officials had dubbed the Forty-third. They considered this alleged label a serious reflection upon the patriotism and integrity of the division's personnel which includes many combat veterans from Vermont and other New England States and, as a result, they adopted a resolution which, in effect, called for an investigation to determine if any officials in the Pentagon had referred to the Forty-third in the derogatory term attributed to them by the Time reporter.

Meanwhile, officers of the American Legion, Department of Vermont, were equally resentful of the reported slight to the division and to the men serving in it, and urged immediate action to institute corrective measures at Camp Pickett in the event that the Time exposure was found to have any substantial basis in fact.

On June 5 I wrote General Marshall, the Secretary of Defense, as follows:

Gen. GEORGE C. MARSHALL,
Secretary of Defense, the Pentagon,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR GENERAL MARSHALL: With reference to the article appearing in the June 4 edition of Time concerning the Forty-third Division, currently stationed at Camp Pickett, I desire to register an emphatic protest against the appellation "crybaby division" alleged to have been conferred upon the Forty-third by anonymous Pentagon officials.

Such a label is an unwarranted insult casting a damaging reflection and discredit on thousands of men from Vermont and other New England States. The names of high-ranking officers who referred to the division in such derogatory terms should be revealed and a public apology demanded.

This office has received relatively little criticism from Vermont boys as to the nature of life at Camp Pickett, unpleasant as that may be. Certainly if the equipment, quarters, and food were of the quality suggested in Time there would be every reason for discontent and morale of the lowest order. The failure of Vermont boys to complain would most assuredly indicate that they were anything but "crybabies." The unrevealed name callers should be reminded that many of these so-called crybabies were the men who stormed Lingayen Gulf in an

assault landing and secured many important beachheads for the Allies in World War II.

I shall appreciate full information as to the veracity of Time's allegations concerning the food, quarters, and equipment at Camp Pickett and an immediate investigation of the source of the name calling directed at a division of America's finest soldiers.

Yours very truly,

WINSTON L. PROUTY,
Member of Congress.

This letter was acknowledged by Mr. Lovett, Acting Secretary of Defense during General Marshall's absence, who informed me that the letter had been turned over to Secretary of Army Pace and that I would hear from him directly. Thus far I have not heard from Mr. Pace.

Much has been written to discount the implications contained in the Time story and I desire to call particular attention to a series of two articles printed in the Washington Post recently. These were written by Marshall Andrews and, in my judgment, give a true and accurate picture of the present status of Camp Pickett.

Even though the difficulties experienced by the Forty-third over a period of several months following its arrival at Camp Pickett have been pretty thoroughly explored, I would like to review these briefly even at the risk of being repetitious because it seems to me that an examination of the morale and conditions of a military unit to be complete must encompass a consideration of the recent development of that unit as well as its present condition.

The Forty-third Division came to Camp Pickett last September directly from summer training. The New England men found themselves in a camp erected 9 years ago for use in the last war. When built it was not intended as a permanent installation and consequently little had been done to maintain the buildings for occupancy. Long rows of shabby weatherbeaten buildings lined the grounds and in many instances these were without essential facilities. Uniforms for the men were scarce and many of the needed weapons and supplies were either lacking or in short supply. Quarters were overcrowded and this resulted in considerable confusion and discomfort.

It should be clearly understood that no criticism whatsoever can be attached to the officers of the Forty-third for the condition of the camp when the division arrived. It was not their responsibility to prepare the camp for occupancy or to make the necessary repairs and improvements so sorely needed. Indeed, General Clark, of Army Field Forces, stated in a letter to General Cramer, commanding general of the Forty-third Division, "the camp is to be run on an austere basis. It is not intended or desired that personnel of the Forty-third become involved permanently in station complement operation." This suggested that the Forty-third was to concentrate on rigorous training for combat service and was not to concern itself with making the camp more livable through its own efforts except in a very limited manner.

General maintenance and construction is a function of the permanent post command which is unrelated to and separate from the division command. At Camp Pickett the post command has more than 12,000 troops available for the performance of its duties.

The efforts of General Cramer to meet the urgent need for physical improvements within the area of the camp occupied by the Forty-third constitute a rather sad commentary upon Army red tape which I shall discuss in some detail on another occasion.

However, at this time, may I suggest that untold millions of dollars could probably be saved if prescribed rules and regulations governing administrative functions of the Army could be altered to obviate the necessity of repeated treks around Robin Hood's barn in order to reach a given objective.

What we need is some kind of Jensen amendment to eliminate overlapping authority, duplication of effort, unnecessary personnel, inefficiency, waste, and extravagance in military administration. I hope the gentleman from Iowa will give this matter his attention.

But to return to Camp Pickett, as the Korean situation grew worse, the training program was stepped up drastically. By Army field forces directive the Forty-third was to complete a training schedule in slightly more than half the time usually required.

Pass and leave restrictions were tightened and married men were prohibited from having their wives with them on the post. Day by day training schedules became more rigorous and these factors plus faulty and insufficient equipment resulted in widespread resentment among the officers and enlisted men.

At a time when facilities were far from adequate for the contingent and morale was at a new low, hundreds of draftees were shipped in, making the division 20 percent overstrength.

General Cramer was plagued with a severe shortage of noncoms prior to the arrival of the new men and this only added to the burden. Forced to use many of the noncoms to train the draftees, the divisional officers were confronted with a problem which hindered the division from working as a unit and resulted in large numbers of troops in various phases of training which, obviously, made it impossible for the division to meet the schedule imposed by Army field forces.

It is significant to note, however, that some 3,400 draftees who were stationed at Pickett prior to being shipped to Korea have given undisputed evidence of the effectiveness of the training program at this camp.

Much of what I have discussed thus far concerns the past, but this is important if only as a means of indicating the progress which has been achieved to date. With time, many of these problems came to be ironed out. The pass policy was liberalized, supplies became more plentiful, and life at the camp took on a more pleasant aspect.

My primary aim in going to Pickett was not to prove any personal thesis but to ascertain what did seem to be the facts concerning life at this camp. I

wanted to have the opportunity to mingle with the boys and to hear how they personally felt about the food, training, and equipment and also to determine for myself the state of camp morale.

Upon arrival at the camp, first I sought out some close personal friends who, I knew, would speak with candor and without fear of possible retaliatory action about conditions in the division.

First may I assure you that the label "cry-baby division" is one of the most undeserved insults imaginable. There are few men in the division who would not prefer to be back in civilian life. I heard the usual amount of petty grumbling and fault finding which is a characteristic of all good soldiers but, on the whole, I would say that morale was satisfactory. The boys are working very hard but look healthy and in the best of condition. Make no mistake about it, they are taking things pretty much in stride, and if the Forty-third ever finds itself in action these men will uphold the division's glorious traditions as a fighting unit.

To present as clearly as possible my observations of the present needs of the division, and my recommendations concerning these needs, I would like to speak in some detail on various aspects of the subject.

First of all let us consider the question of food. Good food in liberal quantities is an essential to the maintenance of high morale. Shortly after my arrival at Camp Pickett, I ate the noon meal at the enlisted men's mess and found that the men were receiving substantial servings of well-prepared food. After eating at one mess hall I visited several others and talked individually to the mess sergeants and the men about the quantity and quality of the food.

One mess sergeant complained that he would have to feed his men for the next 2 days with but a 1-day allowance of bread. He explained that ordinarily on such occasions he would make biscuits for the men to take the place of bread, but he claimed his monthly supply of baking power and other condiments had not arrived. We checked this with the divisional quartermaster's office and were informed that the sergeant was mistaken and that the allotment which the mess sergeant received was for 1 day instead of 2, and that he would receive additional bread the following day. After returning to Washington I called the mess sergeant to check to see that the men in his company had bread on the following day. The sergeant informed me that while he had received no more bread, the condiments necessary for baking had arrived and the men had biscuits that day. We hoped that our visit to the company played some small part in straightening out the situation. A later check with the division quartermaster revealed that the battalion of which the mess sergeant's company was a part had turned back to quartermaster supply 18 pounds of condiments that month.

This is an example of relatively minor mixups which are inevitable in the process of feeding thousands of men, but what impressed me most about the incident was the obvious concern which this

particular mess sergeant had for the welfare of the men he served. He assured me that in general he had no fault to find with the quantity or quality of supplies furnished him.

I examined the menus covering the period of a month and a typical menu reads as follows:

Breakfast: Chilled orange juice, ready-to-eat cereal, glazed doughnuts, toast, butter, fried eggs, sausage links, fresh milk, coffee.

Dinner: Roast beef with brown gravy, mashed potatoes, buttered corn, lettuce wedges with Thousand Island dressing, bread, butter, apple pie, coffee.

Supper: Spanish frankfurters, lyonnaise potatoes, baked lima beans, spring salad with vinegarette dressing, bread, butter, ice cream, coffee.

Certainly there is every indication that the food is diversified in nature and contains the necessary calories to sustain hard-working men.

There were few complaints concerning the food served in the company areas, but many of the boys felt that they were not getting enough food when they were in the field. At present the Forty-third Division is receiving the prescribed army ration, but in feeding over 20,000 men spread over 45,000 acres, mistakes in calculation occur which cause temporary shortages.

After talking with several of the men on the matter, I am convinced that it might be wise for the Army to review the present prescribed rations for the field to determine whether increases in the rations might be needed.

In March, General Cramer asked the post command at Camp Pickett for seven additional mess halls. The acuteness of the shortage of mess halls became even more apparent when several thousand draftees arrived, and the requested mess halls had still not been started.

Gravely concerned over the problem, I called Fort Meade, and learned that Second Army Headquarters had approved the building of seven new mess halls for the Forty-third. At present, with the division at 16 percent over-strength, many of the companies are forced to eat in shifts. I would recommend strongly that the construction of these mess halls have a first priority to alleviate the overcrowding of present mess facilities.

In addition to mess halls, other buildings are required as well. These include 3 additional PX's, 16 day rooms, a medical dispensary, motor shops, and various supply and orderly rooms.

The recreational facilities of a military unit are perhaps second only to food supplies in maintaining morale.

Because of the nature of the training at Camp Pickett it has been difficult to create a highly organized recreational program. Much more can and should be accomplished in this respect, but it is only fair to add that real progress has been made recently. It seems to me that proper emphasis is being given to the further development of intramural sports in order that all who wish to may participate.

It would appear that there has been a shortage of athletic equipment and, in some instances, unnecessary delay in acquiring this. For example, when I

was at the camp there was a dearth of soft balls. Some 60 dozen had been requisitioned by the Forty-third Division from the post special-services officer, but none was available. However, I was glad to learn that on the day following my visit 20 dozen had arrived and immediately were sent to the Forty-third. Apparently miracles still happen.

There are at present four service clubs at the camp. Each of three can meet the needs of 5,000 men while the other is smaller and can take care of about 2,500. There is one area where 5,100 men have no service club, and divisional headquarters has requested the opening of another for the benefit of these men.

G-4, the logistical branch of the Second Army, agrees that another service club is needed and the post special-services officer has consented to put a building in shape if one can be made available.

The various levels of command have not yet agreed on any definite building, and I believe that a serious attempt to do this should be made without further delay.

Six out of seven theaters are now being operated. A limited survey taken between March 14 and 17 disclosed over this period of time that there was on the average at the first showing of the film an attendance of 53 percent of capacity and at the second showing an attendance of 43 percent of capacity.

In view of the limited statistics available, it is difficult to judge whether or not the seventh theater should be opened. Many other factors, such as the accessibility, must also be taken into consideration.

There are no swimming facilities available to the men of the Forty-third. Medical officers have barred the use of three ponds within the camp acreage because of a high degree of pollution. It is my understanding that some arrangements are being worked out to transport a limited number of men each week to a swimming area. However, contemplated plans will make it possible for each man to go swimming only once every 20 weeks under camp auspices.

There is a partially completed swimming pool within the division area which was started during the last war and which can be finished at an estimated cost of \$60,000. In my opinion, this project should be undertaken at once, and, in addition, consideration might well be given to the construction of other pools.

The post special-services officer has informed me that expenditures in the amount of \$1,500,000 are necessary to provide adequate recreational facilities.

While we are on the subject of recreation perhaps it should be pointed out that funds in excess of \$200,000 have been made available to troops at Camp Pickett for use in decorating and furnishing day rooms, purchase of book kits, and for other purposes involving the welfare and recreation of enlisted men. With the exception of \$67,500 appropriated by Congress, these funds represent profits derived from PX's and movies. Allocations are made from the Second Army welfare fund and the central post fund. Profits are divided on

the following basis: From each \$1.10 earned 10 cents per man goes to the Second Army welfare fund, 60 cents per man to the central post fund, and 40 cents per man to local unit funds at the company level.

For present training purposes, sixty to sixty-five thousand acres are needed. General Cramer explained that because of the large number of soldiers at the camp, and in order to handle the artillery training more effectively, he had requested Second Army to supply 20,000 additional acres. I called Second Army headquarters and was informed that the request of General Cramer was referred to G-4, which in turn wrote back to the post command to get additional specific information as to the acreage need. Second Army has regarded General Cramer's request favorably and it is to be hoped that action will be taken in the near future.

There is also, at present, a shortage of 75-millimeter and 57-millimeter guns, 3.5 bazookas, 4.2 chemical mortars, and other recoilless weapons. The shortage of these weapons forces divisional officers to simulate real firing conditions.

This shortage, however, is alleviated to some extent by the use of subcaliber attachments on certain weapons. Many handicaps have been overcome in the weapon training by the ingenuity of the officers of the Forty-third Division, but I feel that there has been too great a delay in supplying the division with this needed equipment.

Much has been said and written about the shabby nature of the building exteriors at Camp Pickett. General Cramer, shortly after he arrived at the camp, requested the necessary paint and other supplies to clean up the buildings. His request was turned down and he was informed that a Second Army regulation prohibited external painting with but few exceptions. However, the post engineer has announced that bids opened June 6 for the painting of the building exteriors. Five hundred thousand dollars will be appropriated during the next fiscal year for this purpose. This long-awaited change should do much to improve the appearance of the camp.

Even under normal circumstances shortages of noncoms and officers in a military unit present perplexing problems. Although the division was authorized to carry 15,607 noncoms there were early this spring only 9,000 in the Forty-third Division. This shortage appeared more acute when hundreds of new draftees were shipped into the division to be trained. The division now totals 16 percent over strength.

Within a short time the 2,340 men graduating from leadership school will step into the noncom ranks and 450 more will come after maneuvers at A. P. Hill Reservation. With little fanfare the command of the Forty-third has step by step managed to overcome seemingly insuperable difficulties.

At present the New England Division is authorized 941 officers and has 869. Twenty-one are on orders to be transferred out and 79 are on orders to report in. It is not known definitely, however, when they will arrive.

The recent inspections, carried on by a six-man team of the inspector general and a Second Army group, speak well for the work of Maj. Gen. Kenneth Cramer and his men.

In the inspection by Second Army the Forty-third Division received an overall rating of excellent in 210 training activities and in administrative activities.

In the Inspector General's report morale was termed "excellent" and the six-man team concluded "that responsibilities were being carried out efficiently."

There has been no extensive inspection of the training activities of the infantry units in addition to the regular Inspector General inspection, but from all appearances the infantry ranks of the Forty-third would receive a favorable rating on their activities.

Mr. Speaker, no one familiar with the problems which have engulfed the Forty-third since its establishment at Camp Pickett can deny that officers and men are worthy of the highest commendation.

Ordered to a camp which was scarcely fit for human habitation, and with insufficient supplies and equipment, they have faced an uphill fight all the way. But these men have succeeded where those with less determination would have failed.

The Forty-third has rounded into shape as a unit of which the Army and the Nation may well be proud; and justice demands that responsible leaders in the Pentagon publicly and emphatically repudiate and deny the inference that they subscribe to the sentiments credited to them by Time's untimely reporter.

KOREAN CASUALTIES

Mr. VAN PELT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. VAN PELT. Mr. Speaker, last night the President again took the old skeletons out of the closet in an attempt to put more fear into the minds of the American people. He never once attempted to state or meet the true facts of the case. Is the present national administration so lacking in moral leadership that under President Truman's inadequate leadership they must keep the country in a state of emotional emergency? How can he answer the mothers and fathers who have lost their sons in Korea or who have had them returned with lost limbs and mental disturbances? In a speech on June 13 President Truman attempted to pass off the more than 140,000 casualties suffered in Korea by lightly comparing them with highway casualties. This is a tragic commemoration to those men who have given their all to preserve the freedom of this great Republic. No, Mr. Speaker, the mistakes of that clique who would not turn their backs on Alger Hiss will not be written off so lightly.

The hasty adjournment that took place here yesterday could well signify to the constituents of some Members the lack of sincerity in the performance of

their duty to this country. If continued adjournments are the only important work we have at hand, why not adjourn until such time as we are needed.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S ADDRESS TO HIGHWAY SAFETY CONFERENCE

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, the newspaper accounts of President Truman's address to the Highway Safety Conference stated that when he made his unfortunate comparison of Korean casualties and highway casualties he was departing from his prepared text. This means that those remarks represented the real Mr. Truman. This was the President expressing his thoughts without benefit of ghost writers, anonymous advisers, or political censors.

It has now become clear that the American people must look to such occasions for a true understanding of the man in the White House. Mr. Truman's letter threatening to beat up Paul Hume, the music critic of the Washington Post, his letter to a Member of Congress comparing the Marine Corps to the Russians, and many other such letters and speeches that slipped through the White House watchboys have given us an insight into Mr. Truman that we could have obtained in no other way.

I regret exceedingly that it is only by such displays of intemperance and pique that we are able to understand the President, but they are at least more informative and revealing than the carefully ghost-written and rehearsed utterances which are the usual fare.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SPEECH ON CONTROLS

Mr. BEAMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. BEAMER. Mr. Speaker, not in idle curiosity but with deep concern I ask the question: Who wrote President Truman's political speech on controls that he gave over the free air waves last night, Thursday, June 14?

Russian communism is an example of complete controls—controls over even the lives and destinies of the consumer—and it was the consumers that the President so loudly and hypocritically proclaimed himself as their champion, and then he says that we are fighting communism.

The consumers—and I am one of them—ask how can he be so inconsistent? Does he propose to adopt Communist regimentation to fight communism? Is this another deliberate attempt to bring this country under the domination of the principles of socialism and communism?

Wars and preparations for war make high prices—and this is Truman's war,

not the consumers' war. Had the President worked as diligently for victory and peace as he works for complete regimentation of our society, we would have more opportunity to return to normal times—and the workingman's dollar would be worth more than the few pennies it now represents.

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Mr. DEWART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

Mr. DEWART. Mr. Speaker, I would like to address myself to the able majority leader. I do not think he is wholly fair when he blames the House committees for lack of legislation coming out of these committees to the floor.

I happen to be a member of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. We have important bills in that committee that have been there, some of them, since January 3, on which we cannot get reports from the departments or the Bureau of the Budget. Our able chairman, the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK] has appealed for those reports but they do not come up. We should like to consider these bills. We know we can consider them without reports, but it is not the orderly way to do business. If we could get those reports out of the departments and from the Bureau of the Budget with the help of the majority leader we could bring bills to the floor much faster than we have.

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DEWART. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MCCORMACK. I know the gentleman wants to be fair. In my remarks I did not criticize any committee. I said that the House is caught up with its business and I hoped committees would report bills out as quickly as possible. Knowing the gentleman, I think he wants to have the RECORD clear as to what the gentleman from Massachusetts said.

Mr. DEWART. I recognize that the majority leader did not intend to be critical, but he was seeking a reason why bills were not before the House for consideration and hoped that committees would report bills out as quickly as possible. Mr. Speaker, The House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has had referred to it for consideration 257 bills and resolutions. The committee has requested department reports on 230 of these. It is still awaiting reports on 155 bills, withholding consideration until the reports are received. With regard to these 155 bills, 49 reports were requested in January, 24 in February, 19 in March, 22 in April, 30 in May, and 11 in June.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SPEECH TO HIGHWAY SAFETY CONFERENCE

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, President Truman, in his speech to the Highway Safety Conference Wednesday, spoke of what he called "the sabotage press," complaining that the newspapers do not try to shrug off the casualties in Korea as he does by comparing them with traffic deaths and injuries.

Mr. Truman's statement is a blanket attack on all newspapers, magazines, and radio stations. Their offense, in the President's eyes, is that they have been carrying to the people the day-after-day factual account of blunder and plunder in Washington—the story of mink coats, deep freezes, and free Florida vacations; the story of fixers and 5-percenters who operate with White House backing; the story, in short of the tragic decline in morality in the Federal Government. The press has also been telling the incredible account of mismanagement of the war in Korea—the story of our military forces being sent into Korea under restrictions that make it, according to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, impossible for us to win.

If by "sabotage" Mr. Truman means that the press does not approve of these things, then he is also accusing 75 percent of the American people of sabotage, because, according to the Gallup poll, they do not approve of Mr. Truman's conduct in office.

LEGISLATION

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, it is not pleasant to be in the position of demanding quorum calls. I know it does not add to his popularity. I did give warning that a call would be made. This morning more than 30 Members desire to speak. They deserve an audience. The majority leader must realize that the Members want to get information back home to their people. The Members are anxious to work. I want to compliment the gentleman for saying that we will work Mondays, Fridays, and Saturdays, if necessary. That suits me. If we tackle must legislation, the House could recess in August and September. I know the majority leader says he is not responsible for legislation. I must remind him and the administration that there are many reports we need from the Bureau of the Budget as well as other information requested by chairmen of various committees so bills can be reported.

I say that the leadership of this House is responsible, and if the legislation is not out here then it is their fault. I refer to the appropriation bills, OPS, tax bills, and others. We have much to do before June 30. The administration controls all committees, all chairmanships and nothing comes to the House without their approval. Someone is dragging his feet. I hope we can meet

on Mondays and Fridays so must legislation can be worked upon.

SUSPEND CERTAIN RATES OF DUTY ON STEEL

Mr. VELDE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. VELDE. Mr. Speaker, I should like to call special attention to H. R. 4415, the bill I introduced last Monday to suspend certain rates of duty on steel.

This bill calls for the suspension of the import duty on raw steel and steel mill products as set forth in various paragraphs of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.

There definitely is a tremendous shortage of steel in the United States today. The fact that the controlled material plan is to be put into effect the first of next month is a clear indication of the gravity of the situation.

We are presently trying desperately and frantically to rearm this country to meet the ever-increasing threats of further Communist aggression. Our own steel mills, while doing a most commendable job, are not able to keep up with the demands of the industries depending upon their output. Many plants engaged in vital defense production throughout the country have been forced to turn to foreign markets for steel. This imported steel is saddled generally with a 10 percent import duty.

A 10 percent duty on the foreign price of steel at this time serves only to peg the inflationary spiral one step higher. It causes a higher cost of production which is reflected in the selling price of the end product.

A report of the United States Department of Commerce Survey of Current Business shows an increase in importations of steel from 51,136 tons in February of 1950 to 479,284 tons in January 1951. This is practically a tenfold increase in the amount of steel imported in a period of a year. Should this rate prevail throughout the entire year 1951, it would mean an importation of between five and six million tons of steel. This tonnage, I understand, is equivalent to more than 50 percent of the anticipated increase in steel production in the United States between the present and some time in 1953.

I believe the following figures of the average cost of different types of domestic and foreign steel, f. o. b. Peoria, Ill., the largest city in my congressional district, illustrate very clearly that as long as there is a demand for foreign steel, it will bring a much higher price than the corresponding local mill prices:

	Domestic steel (net ton)	Foreign steel (net ton)	Premium
Plates.....	\$84	\$222	\$138
Bars.....	90	153	68
Semi-finished.....	80	124	44
Sheets.....	70	246	154
Structurals.....	85	150	55

Now, if we import 6,000,000 tons of steel a year, and we assume the average price of it is approximately \$150 per ton at the point of origin, this makes an initial value of \$900,000,000. Ten percent of this amounts to \$90,000,000 import duty tax which eventually gets added to the production cost of the machines in which this material is used. In other words, it adds \$90,000,000 to our already pyramiding inflation.

I do not believe our manufacturers should be penalized for the use of foreign steel when the National Production Authority is making such an effort to develop defense production and at the same time produce enough products for the civilian economy.

While my bill has no provision for a definite termination date of the suspension of import duty on steel, I feel the Congress will take the necessary action whenever the price of foreign steel becomes competitive to the price of domestic stock or whenever there is sufficient domestic production to satisfy our requirements.

Right now we do not have enough steel, and as the defense effort moves along the situation will become even tighter. We have got to go all out now. Time is of the essence.

Speedy action by committee and the Congress on this bill will help industry get more of the raw steel and steel mill products it needs so desperately at a lower cost resulting in lower production costs and savings to the American taxpayer.

VOICE FROM KOREA

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, Wednesday of this week a father and mother received a letter from their son, a fighting marine, over in Korea, which reads as follows. The letter was dated June 3:

We had an attack a few days ago, in which a few fellows died. Here's the way they feel about it. You have never seen a more disliked man than Truman, Acheson, Marshall, and his political big businessmen. It is the opinion here that those 14 boys died in vain, not because of their belief in democracy and freedom, but they don't know why they are over here. I saw these fellows and knew them. The boys here either want peace or go all-out and have a reason for being here. They call it a conflict. It's Truman's war. He could stop it any time he wanted. You're no better than the Chinese if you mention Truman's name over here. The morale is high as a unit of men goes here but low to those back home backing the political war. In the last war the guys were willing to fight but now the guys are praying for a going-home wound.

In other words, these American boys do not know why they are there.

REMEDY FOR INFLATION

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, years ago, many an hour was wasted in arguments over whether a hen laid the first egg or whether the first hen was hatched from an egg.

If you are interested in an equally futile debate, seek the answer to the question of whether prices follow, or precede, wage increases. Are higher prices the result of increases in wages, or do higher prices cause wage increases?

Prices and wages are playing leap-frog or see-saw with each other but with this qualification—in see-saw, one child goes up, the other goes down. In the inflation which is with us today, neither wages nor prices seem ever to go down. Nor in their upward trend does either ever seem to overtake and balance the other.

President Truman, following one of MacArthur's devastating Texas speeches, pointed to the danger growing out of inflation and called upon the people to insist that Congress continue the power given him almost a year ago to fix prices and wages.

He either did not use, or misused, that power. Being politically-minded and seeking votes, the President, in the interest of consumers—forgetting they were also producers and wage earners—through DiSalle, made some feeble efforts to fix prices but neglected to actually freeze wages.

General Marshall, just last week, said the \$35,000,000,000 given by Congress for defense purposes would only purchase \$27,000,000,000 worth of equipment, a net loss in purchasing power of \$7,000,000,000 in less than a year—the result of the political maneuvering of the President in his effort to buy votes.

The President has not, and apparently he will not, fairly and with equal justice to all, use the power which the Congress gave him to stabilize wages and prices. Why, then, extend that power which, to date, he has misused; why grant him additional power when the result has been an acceleration of inflation—first prices leap-frogging wages, then wages jumping prices?

The housewife, and everyone else for that matter, now knows that the increased weekly pay check put no more—sometimes less—in the market basket.

Now the President could, had he desired, at least have made a sincere effort to maintain our accustomed standard of living had his party leaders in Congress accept the bill which I introduced long, long ago. That bill would have authorized the fixing of wages and prices; that is, the amount paid for things and services during a determined previous period. Under that proposal, the sum paid for a service or an article in local communities would have been the same as that which previously existed there.

The enforcement of the law would have been left to local authorities. Every chiseler and profiteer could have been haled before the local justices of the peace or a court of record and the issue as to whether he was, or was not, a "gouger" would have been decided by

a local jury. The law would not have required a horde of snoopers on the Federal payroll—actually doing political work. It was simple and easy of enforcement. Perhaps that was why it received no consideration.

REMEDY FOR HIGH PRICES—INFLATION

Excessive wasteful Federal spending on nondefense projects is another cause of the present inflation, but the President throws a fit every time Congress tries to remedy that wrongful Executive practice by cutting appropriations.

In truth and in fact, there is no substitute for the law of supply and demand even though, under it, inequities exist, some suffer injustice. When merchandise is scarce, dollars plentiful, prices go up; when there are fewer dollars and more merchandise, they go down. That, everyone knows. We can stop this dangerous inflation if Government at every level will cut out the waste, the unnecessary expenditures and if each of us will give a dollar's worth of service, a dollar's worth of merchandise for every dollar which changes hands.

Production and thrift, rather than a grant of power to the head of a political machine, is the real answer to our problem.

THE QUESTION OF THE YEAR

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, I should like to ask the question of the year. What was General Marshall doing in Korea?

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record and include an address delivered by the President last night.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the following is the text of President Truman's address to the Nation last night on economic controls as recorded by the New York Times:

TEXT OF TRUMAN'S MESSAGE ASKING ECONOMIC CONTROLS

My fellow Americans, I am going to talk to you tonight about a real, practical, down-to-earth problem that affects the daily life of every American. It affects your savings, your pocketbook, and your standard of living.

This is the problem of inflation and high prices. We have to keep prices down. This is hard to do. And it is going to get a lot tougher as time goes on. The problem is going to be with us for two more years at least. It is important for us to face these facts and do what has to be done to keep inflation under control.

Right at this time the Congress is considering a bill to extend and improve the laws under which we are controlling prices, wages, credit, and rents. This is a bill to extend and amend the Defense Production Act.

Some of you may not realize that our present powers to control high prices are due to expire in about 2 weeks—on the 30th of

this month. That leaves just 16 days—14 working days—for Congress to pass a new law. I repeat, if the Congress does not pass a new law, price controls will expire on June 30.

Last April I sent to the Congress recommendations for improving and continuing our laws for controlling inflation. For the last 6 weeks, committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives have been busy holding hearings on that problem. Now, both committees are hard at work deciding what kind of a bill to recommend. And very soon, both the House and the Senate will start to debate and then vote on the measure.

This will be one of the most crucial debates the Congress has had in a long time. The way the issue is decided will have a direct, personal effect on every American, and it will affect the whole future of our defense effort and our chance to have peace in the world.

There are millions of families in this country living on low or fixed incomes. A lot of people live on salaries or pensions. And above all, we must remember the families of the men in our Armed Forces. These people simply cannot keep up with the cost of living if we let inflation controls go out the window. They know this and they are worried about what is going to happen. I am getting hundreds of letters from them.

ONE FROM BROOKLYN WOMAN

Here is one from Mrs. David Green, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs. Green writes:

"DEAR PRESIDENT TRUMAN: I am a homemaker. My husband earns a fixed salary. During the past year my standard of living has declined as prices went up.

"I know that I am expressing the sentiments of millions of homemakers when I write you to continue the struggle against inflation.

"* * * Please continue this struggle for a high American standard of living."

Here is another letter, from Mr. J. A. Pels, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Pels writes:

"DEAR SIR: I am writing this in reference to controls * * *. I am in my seventyninth year. I am retired. I have a fixed income * * *.

"When controls were taken off the last time, the wise men—

And by that I think he means the know-it-alls—

"stated that everything would be cheaper. On the contrary, the prices jumped up so that it hurt. A \$2 shirt cost \$5 * * *.

"God help the many thousands who are in the same position I am in * * *.

"Please, Mr. President, I beg of you to keep the controls, all of them, in force for the sake of us who need this protection."

Now I want Mr. Pels and Mrs. Green and all the others who have written me to know that I am doing everything I can to keep controls in force.

The other day, I called in a group of Senators and Congressmen—leaders of both parties in the committees that are working on the defense production bill. I told them how important it is for the country that we get a good bill passed. I think they all agreed. But some of them told me they were under a lot of pressure from the special interests to do away with controls, and that the consumers were not making themselves heard.

Well, I told them that I represented the consumers and that I was speaking for them. And I am speaking for you and working as hard as I can to convince the Members of Congress that we must have a strong anti-inflation law. But I can't do the whole job by myself.

This is something the whole country should support.

It's up to all of us.

It's up to us, not as Democrats or Republicans, but as Americans concerned about

our welfare and our country's welfare. This fight we have to make is not a partisan fight. Inflation is not partisan. It strikes all the people in all parties. This is a fight for everyone to join—a fight for the very life of this Nation.

We all know what inflation can do to people. It can take their savings away from them. It can take the food right out of their mouths. It can cause widespread suffering and despair to us and to our families.

In addition to what inflation can do to us in our everyday lives, it can also wreck our program of national defense.

The other day, General Marshall told the Congress that price increases have added about \$7,000,000,000 to the cost of the military equipment we have bought since the Korean outbreak. This means inflation has cost us \$7,000,000,000 for arms alone in 1 year—that is now we pay \$7,000,000,000 more than we would have paid last June—and we still have most of our military equipment to buy.

Think what this means in terms of taxes we must pay. Think what this will mean in the future, if we let inflation run wild after June 30.

We've got to have a good, strong inflation-control law on the books if we are going to get through this emergency successfully.

Some people have the idea that, if the fighting stopped in Korea, we could cut down on our defense effort enough to do away with the danger of inflation. That is not true.

We would need controls even if the fighting in Korea stopped tomorrow. The threat of Communist aggression is world-wide, and must be met with world-wide defenses. We are carrying on a tremendous mobilization program which is absolutely necessary to prevent the Soviet rulers from starting a third world war.

Government spending for defense will increase very fast in the next few months. And the more money the Government spends on defense the greater the danger of rising prices. Controls are absolutely necessary for at least the next 2 years, no matter what happens in Korea.

Everybody should understand that the price rises we have so far are only curtain raisers to what will come along if the Congress fails to pass a strong price-control law.

Up until now there have been no real shortages of civilian goods to push prices up. Price increases so far have been due mostly to the wave of buying by businessmen and consumers who were afraid of shortages and wanted to get in under the wire.

This buying wave pushed prices up so rapidly that in January the Government had to put on a general freeze of prices and wages. This was a rough, emergency step, but it did check the price rise. As price controls took hold people gained confidence and the buying wave subsided.

Since February we have been building up our price and wage control organization and improving our emergency controls. Most prices have held steady. A few have gone up slightly, but many have gone down. Many retailers, caught with overloaded shelves, have been starting bargain sales to get rid of the merchandise they acquired in the buying rush last winter.

Prices look steadier now than at any time since last September. This makes some people think the worst is over. But that just isn't so.

The full force of inflationary pressure is still to come.

Military production is just now getting under way on a big scale. The output of civilian goods is just now beginning to be seriously cut back.

In the next few months, as shortages of civilian goods develop, the danger of inflation will become more and more serious. It will take the hardest, toughest kind of controls to keep prices from going through the

roof. Unless we have a good, strong law, we won't have a chance.

Some people are telling the Congress now that we can get along without price, or wage, or rent controls. They call them direct controls and say they are bad and should be wiped out.

That's the way the National Association of Manufacturers is talking these days. That's what its representatives told the congressional committees working on the defense production bill. These lobbyists say that we can curb inflation without price control simply by tighter credit controls and higher taxes.

But, strange to say, when it comes to taxes, these same people are going around urging another committee of Congress to go easy on raising taxes on corporate profits.

SAME OLD SONG AND DANCE

These people who say we should throw out price controls and rent controls are all wrong. They are just as wrong now as they as they were back in 1946. They told us then that if we would just put an end to price controls, everything would be rosy and prices would stay right in line. Do you remember that?

The NAM put full-page advertisements in the papers all over the country, saying if we would just take off price controls, there would be plenty of things to buy at reasonable prices. The NAM had its way in 1946. The Congress failed to pass a good price-control law. And then we had the biggest wave of price increases in modern history.

Do you think the NAM has learned anything from that? They haven't learned a thing. Not a thing. Here they are again giving us the same old song and dance: Take off price controls and everything will be just dandy.

These people were wrong before and they are wrong now.

In fact, the danger of price increases today is much worse than it was in 1946 and the situation is much different. Whatever difference of opinion there may have been about the need for price controls then, there is no possible doubt that controls are needed now.

Now, we are in a great mobilization effort requiring 20 percent of our national production for defense. Now, our men are fighting in Korea. This is no time to yield to selfish interests who scorn equality of sacrifice.

Fortunately, most businessmen—especially small-business men—do not agree with the NAM. Most of them know that their future prosperity and the prosperity of the country depend upon good, strong price controls at this time.

Small-business men, like working people, and consumers, know what this country is up against. They know we must have controls that bite down hard if we are to succeed.

Your Government is getting ready to meet the inflationary wave that is coming this fall.

The Office of Price Stabilization has put controls on the prices of most commodities. It is now working out dollar and cents ceilings to be posted in retail stores. Posters are going up at every meat counter showing the legal price for beef. The OPS will soon have a lot more food prices posted in grocery stores, and more and more goods of other kinds are going to be tagged with the legal price.

All along the line we are working to tighten up our controls system to get ahead of it in shape to meet the big test that's coming. That's what Charlie Wilson and Eric Johnston and Mike Disalle and the others are doing. And I am keeping after them to keep on improving their operations.

We are getting results now—good results. You can buy work shoes in Philadelphia now

for the same or less than you had to pay last January, when the price freeze was ordered. You can buy cotton house dresses in Los Angeles for less than they cost 5 months ago. You can buy those little jars of baby food in Boston or Chicago for less than they cost last winter.

This is not perfect—a lot of these prices were high to start with—but it is real progress.

All of this will be wasted if we don't get the right kind of control law from Congress. If we get no law, or if we get the wrong kind of a law, we will not be able to keep prices from running wild.

SOME BURDENS FOR ALL

I suppose a lot of people think it's a sure thing that Congress will agree to the right kind of a law. But we just can't take that for granted.

After the representatives of the administration testified in favor of a good, strong law, the congressional committees heard some 124 witnesses, representing all sorts of private organizations. And do you know how many of them came out for the bill? Twenty, just twenty. All the rest were against the whole anti-inflation program, or they opposed very important parts of it, or they were trying to get special exemptions for themselves.

At a time like this, when men are fighting and dying for our country, and the peace of the world, it is wrong for any of us to place private interests above the national interest.

Price controls put some burdens on all of us. We may have to forego profits or wage increases or keep some extra records that we ordinarily wouldn't keep. But the burdens are small compared to the benefits for all of us. A strong control law will be good for the workers, good for businessmen, good for farmers, and good for consumers.

In that connection, I should like to say a word to the farmers and ranchers who grow beef cattle. You know I am a friend of agriculture. I have worked long and hard to hold farm prices up when the farmer was getting hurt. I was for fair prices for the farmer then, and I am for fair prices for the farmer now.

Recently, as you know, Mike DiSalle put out an order that will bring down beef prices to the consumer. That order was put out with my approval. That order will bring beef-cattle prices down from about 150 percent of parity to about 125 percent of parity. I think that's fair enough in a time of national emergency. I think most farmers and ranchers would agree that is a fair price.

But certain lobbyists claiming to represent cattle growers have put on a terrific hullabaloo down here in Washington. These lobbyists are saying that the cattle growers and the cattle feeders of this country won't be satisfied with a fair profit.

And these lobbyists say if they can't get what they want the cattle growers and feeders will go on strike against the Government and the people of this country. These lobbyists are actually threatening us—all of us—that if they don't get big profits at the consumers' expense we won't get any meat. They say the cattle will be held off the market and the American people will be starved out until the Government gives in. The Government's not going to give in.

DOUBTS THE LOBBYISTS

Now, I don't believe for a minute that most of the cattle growers or cattle feeders in this country feel that way or would conspire to do that sort of thing against the public interest.

I don't believe these lobbyists here in Washington really speak for the cattle producers of this country. In fact I am very sure that they don't. I do not believe our cattlemen would keep meat away from our soldiers and defense workers. I don't believe

they would cut off the supply of leather to make shoes for our Armed Forces in the field.

I think they are just as patriotic as the rest of us and want to do what's fair and right.

Many of them have told me that they realize that beef prices have been too high. They are willing to accept some reduction if they can be sure that the burden will be fairly distributed and that the benefits will be passed on to the consumer. That's what's bothering most of the cattle feeders.

If the Congress makes it clear that price controls are going to stay in effect, then the growers and feeders will ship their beef cattle to market in the normal way. Once they are convinced that the controls are going to stay on, and that the controls are fair, I am sure the cattlemen will go along. I just do not believe—no matter what some people who claim to speak for the cattlemen are saying—I just do not believe that the cattle growers and feeders of this country are going to strike against their country and their fellow citizens.

The situation we face is far too serious for that.

This is a time for national danger. The welfare of all of us is at stake. If inflation gets away from us, and wrecks our savings and ruins our economy, it would be the easiest victory the Kremlin could ask for. Communist Russia would win the whole world to totalitarianism without firing a shot.

That's what the Communists have been hoping for. They have been hoping for years for the collapse of the American economy.

KREMLIN CONFOUNDED

For years we have been proving the Communists to be wrong. We have prevented depressions.

We've proved over and over again—to the Kremlin's confusion and dismay—that instead of collapsing our economy is growing stronger and stronger.

We must keep right on proving that.

The way to do it is to have an anti-inflation program, including price controls, wage controls, rent controls, credit controls—controls that really hold down prices and the cost of living.

When some of us have to take a cut in profits, or pass up a wage increase we might otherwise get, let us remember that we are making a contribution to the peace in the world. The men who are fighting in Korea would tell us it's a very small contribution after all. And they are right. They are not here to speak for themselves but we know what we ought to do to back them up.

The people of this country, acting together, are stronger than any special interest. If we work together as a team, if everyone does his part, we can beat inflation, we can secure the defenses of this Nation and keep down the cost of living for the average family.

Nothing is more important to the long-run strength of our economy and to our work for world peace.

Peace in this world is what every thinking man and woman is praying for. It's what I am working and praying for.

It is up to Congress to pass a strong anti-inflation law so this country can do its full part in the fight for world peace.

GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I do not rise to defend a noble-minded man and a great American, but to honor and praise him.

The gentleman I have in mind needs no defense. I refer to one of the outstanding Americans of all time, who has untiringly given his whole life to the service of our Government as a soldier, military commander, Chief of Staff of the United States Army during World War II, former Secretary of State, and now Secretary of Defense, General George C. Marshall.

General Marshall's place in history as an American and as a successful, in fact, a brilliant military leader, is assured. Born a son of Pennsylvania, his place in the minds of his fellow Americans cannot and will not be dimmed by any individual or group who might attack him. It is, therefore, a great pleasure for me as a son of Massachusetts but also as an American to honor and praise General George C. Marshall, a son of Pennsylvania, and one of the great Americans of all time.

The name of George C. Marshall will long be recorded and be remembered favorably in history when those who attack him will be forgotten or, if remembered or even mentioned, will be remembered or mentioned only with contempt.

The whole life of General Marshall has been an active, constructive, and courageous one in the service of God and country. I know of no man in my time who has more unselfishly dedicated his talents to our country and who has made more sacrifices than he.

I conclude these brief remarks about General Marshall with my opening statement: "I do not rise to defend a noble-minded man and a great American, but to honor and praise him."

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. STEED. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. STEED. In view of the fact that so many of our Members here today, who did not vote to adjourn, did not see fit to remain on the floor, I think it might be wise to put them on notice that a point of order of no quorum will be made tomorrow.

THE CONGRESS

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, as I sit back and listen to some of the remarks it makes me wonder what the people back home are thinking of the kind of performance which goes on in the Congress.

What is more subversive than a deliberate campaign of smear and insult on the elected head of this Government?

It is good Americanism that we should air honest differences, but they should certainly be held on a level of common decency.

Some people may be fooled by smears and such un-American tactics, but an increasing number of citizens are realizing that while President Truman is the target, the intended victim is the average American citizen whom these critics would like to rob of the social gains he has won over the New Deal years, and for which the President so stubbornly fights to preserve and improve.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

[Mr. YATES addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S ADDRESS ON ECONOMIC CONTROLS

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, President Truman in his speech on economic controls last night spoke of all the people who want controls, and he remarked that our men in Korea "are not here to speak for themselves." Whom is Mr. Truman trying to fool?

In view of the cases of General MacArthur and Lt. Williams Evans, Jr., it is plain that our men in Korea do not dare to speak for themselves.

Yesterday was Flag Day. President Truman might, at least during his speech to the American people, have made reference to the Flag Day and what it means to our free citizens.

GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, we have listened to a great many confusing speeches this afternoon. The most confusing of all to me was the one just made by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], praising in unlimited terms the record of Gen. George C. Marshall, putting him on a parity with, if not above, such great military leaders as George Washington, U. S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, or Stonewall Jackson.

As I listened to those remarks and noted the apparent delight of the gentleman from Massachusetts, it reminded me of an incident I witnessed many years ago.

When I was a boy, I was standing on the streets of a small town listening to a conversation by a group of leading men of the village, when a beautiful young lady about 30 years old passed by.

One of these men threw out his chest, and tried to tease this lady. He said, "What a pity you can't get married." She turned to him and said, "Why, if I were half as easily pleased as your wife was, I would have been married long ago."

Probably I would be much happier if I were as easily pleased as the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to criticize the behavior that has just been displayed in this House today. It is well enough for us as Members of this body to understand the horseplay that goes on here, like we have had today, but when we realize the situation of the world, when we realize the place that this body holds in the opinion of mankind, we are making a tremendous mistake to be so light and flippant in what we say and do on the floor of this House.

I say to you we have made more headlines in this Chamber for old Joe Stalin's publications in the last few months than any agency that he could ever concoct. We are just tying a fine rope and tying it tightly on our young boys holding them in Korea with our antics and horseplay, and we are encouraging the Kremlin to continue its senseless aggression against us and renew its efforts again and again goaded on by the double talk of this Chamber.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. DURHAM (at the request of Mr. BONNER) for 2 weeks, on account of necessity for hospital treatment.

SESSION OF THE HOUSE ON TOMORROW

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, in view of the statement of the majority leader to the effect that no bill is ready for consideration by the House, and that no business will come before the House either during the remainder of the day or on tomorrow, and especially in view of the fact that gentlemen who objected to adjourning over have indicated that objection was made on account of the fact that many Members wanted to make brief speeches, and since it now appears that all Members have had an opportunity to be heard and apparently no one else desires to be heard, I ask unani-

mous consent that when the House adjourn today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Reserving the right to object, I thought the majority leader had already expressed himself that we would meet tomorrow.

Mr. COOLEY. The majority leader, I am certain, had conferred with the minority leader with reference to the program for the remainder of the week, and while he did state that the House would meet tomorrow, I am certain that he was prompted to do so by the attitude which prevailed at the moment he made the statement. The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER] made the statement that the House should not adjourn, since Members in good faith actually wanted to be heard. Now that everyone has been heard, why should we keep the House in session and have one foolish roll call after the other for the remainder of the day, and then have another session tomorrow with other roll calls, when all of us know that nothing will be before the House for consideration?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I am not asking that we meet tomorrow, but I understood the majority leader to say we would meet.

Mr. COOLEY. We are faced right now with another point of no quorum.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I think the request should come from the majority leader.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I object.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, the remarks of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES] prompt me to ask for this time. The gentleman has observed well the great similarity in terminology and subject matter of the series of addresses given by the Republican Members who have preceded us here today.

Mr. Speaker, the Senate is now holding hearings, or is about to begin holding hearings, to draw up a special code of ethics for Members of Congress and for other officials of the Government. It seems to me only a matter of simple honesty that Members of Congress who present speeches written by other persons should acknowledge the real authors. I would like to enlist the support of Republican Members of the House in requesting the Senate committee to consider writing into this new code a provision that any Member of Congress who makes a speech, which he has not prepared himself, be required to state the name of the real author, or of the organization, which produced his text. Then, if a script is used which came out of the

offices of the Republican National Committee, or one which was prepared by the employees of some lobby, or even by a personal ghost writer, the Members of Congress and the American public would be so informed. My academic experience may make me unduly sensitive on this point, for, as you know, there is a strong tradition among students and scholars to give credit for original work to the originator. Among scholars plagiarism is the unforgivable sin. We have passed laws making the source and amount of campaign funds and of the support of lobbies a matter of public record. It seems to me even more important that citizens, who have the responsibility of electing public officials, should know whether the words which their representatives use and the statements which they make are really the representative's own or whether they belong to someone else.

COST OF PREPAREDNESS

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Has the gentleman addressed the House for 1 minute previously today?

Mr. GAVIN. I have not.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman may proceed for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, I listened to my good and able friend from Michigan (Mr. RABAUT), whom I greatly respect and admire, talk about confusion and horseplay. I also listened to the President last night. I want to tell my good friend that there were lots of things the President said and lots of things he did not say. He talked about the increased cost of our armament program. I want to tell my good friend from Detroit that as a member of the Committee on the Armed Services back in 1949 we prepared a great national defense program under that great American, Jimmy Forrestal, then Secretary of Defense. The administration, if my memory serves me correctly, cut that program back from \$20,000,000 to \$17,000,000,000; and from \$17,000,000,000 back to \$13,000,000,000. The defense program would not be costing what it is today if that program had been adopted. Yes, there has been confusion.

I can readily recall how the administration cut back the 70-group Air Force to 48; how they canceled the carrier; how they fired Denfeld; how they mothballed the fleet; how they skeletonized the Marine Corps; how they cut back the Navy Air; how they cut back the ground force; and how suddenly we were thrust into Korea and our boys, our good American boys, were sent into Korea to fight tanks with carbines.

Nothing was said last night about the 50,000 troops we had in Korea which somebody decided to withdraw as it was thought Korea was outside of our safety perimeter in the South Pacific and was untenable; and left an open invitation to Joe Stalin to walk in. Which he did. Then the leadership was somewhat confused and decided to fight our way back

in and we now have some 80,000 or more casualties.

So, I might say to my good friend from Michigan that there has been a lot of confusion. Also, there is still a lot of explaining to be done as to that confusion which has occurred in the last several years.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Would it be in order for a Member of the minority at this time to ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday?

The SPEAKER. It will be, probably, after the gentleman recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania, if he desires recognition.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Yes, Mr. Speaker; I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS ON PRICE CONTROLS

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, the American public last night heard a very remarkable and convincing address, and I am fortified in that conclusion by seeing and hearing what has happened on the floor of the House today. The Members of the opposition are discovering that the people of this country are firmly behind a strong price-control program. People want a renewal of the controls that are now exercised. They appreciate, especially the housewives, how inflation has been held down, and it is hurting the opposition so much that they feel compelled to get up on the floor of the House and attempt to throw up a smoke screen and raise a lot of dust in order to detract from the remarkable and convincing address made by our leader, the President of the United States.

The SPEAKER. If all Members who desire to speak have had that opportunity, the Chair is ready to entertain a motion to adjourn.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, so that we may rest tomorrow, to be ready for Sunday, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, it is most refreshing and pleasant to see my friend from Michigan—

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I always try to please.

Mr. McCORMACK. To see my friend from Michigan make this unanimous consent request. It is all evidence showing that consideration of the leadership is very anxiously sought by many on some occasions but not understood on other occasions. The action of the gentleman from Massachusetts was out of regard for Members of both parties. Frankly, I felt there was not a quorum

here today and we know what the situation would be if a quorum were not present. I had previously announced the program so that the Members could govern themselves accordingly.

The House took action here this morning. A quorum was established. If I felt a quorum could have been established I would have made a motion for a call of the House.

My friend from Michigan out of consideration I know for Members who are present here today would like to have the House adjourn until Monday.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I attribute to the gentleman the purest of motives so that there is really nothing the gentleman can say. He has the purest of motives in mind out of consideration for other Members.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. That I am not disputing. I asked the gentleman to yield so that I could praise his efficient leadership.

Mr. McCORMACK. I was thinking of Members who are not present today. I am going to ask the gentleman from Michigan to withdraw his unanimous consent request.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, always out of consideration for the Members who are present and for those who are not here, and because I admire the gentleman and appreciate his leadership, I withdraw the request.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REAMS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. FOGARTY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address delivered by Mr. McCORMACK at Villanova College, June 4, 1951.

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. LARCADE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. FUGATE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. MITCHELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. MULTER (at the request of Mr. RABAUT) was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. ROOSEVELT (at the request of Mr. RABAUT) was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. PERKINS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. YORRY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. HAMILTON C. JONES (at the request of Mr. PRIEST) was given permission to extend his remarks and include two editorials.

Mr. VAN ZANDT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. ANGELL (at the request of Mr. ARENDS) was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. O'HARA (at the request of Mr. ARENDS) was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin (at the request of Mr. ARENDS) was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE (at the request of Mr. ARENDS) was given permission to extend her remarks and include a short editorial.

Mr. MORANO (at the request of Mr. ARENDS) was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. WITTHROW asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a brief editorial.

Mr. HUNTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a letter he recently wrote to the editor of the American Press.

Mr. HILLINGS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. JENSEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a letter he received from the Iowa Beef Producers Association of Des Moines, Iowa, in opposition and in explanation of their opposition to the beef price roll-back.

Mr. SCHWABE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BRAY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a column by Robert C. Ruark.

Mr. BROWNSON (at the request of Mr. BRAY) was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include newspaper articles.

Mr. GWINN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. D'EWARD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous material.

Mr. HARRISON of Wyoming asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. HINSHAW asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article entitled "The Origins of American Scientists," from the publication Science by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and to have the small amount of tabular material which appears in that article appear as tabular material in the Record.

Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. FLOOD (at the request of Mr. LIND) was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances, in each to include an editorial.

Mr. JENSEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial from the Red Oak Express, of Red Oak, Iowa.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 32 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, June 18, 1951, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

522. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the Annual Report of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics for the calendar year ended December 31, 1950, pursuant to the act of June 14, 1930; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

523. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Thirty-seventh Annual Report of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, covering operations for the year 1950, pursuant to section 10, of the Federal Reserve Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

524. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting the report of the activities of the Department of Justice for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1950; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MURDOCK: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. S. 109. An act to protect scenic values along the Grand Canyon Park South Approach Highway (State 64) within the Kaibab National Forest, Ariz.; with amendment (Rept. No. 576). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ENGLE: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H. R. 3018. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the city of Klamath Falls, Oreg., all right, title, and interest of the United States of America in certain lands in Klamath County, Oreg., and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 577). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3208. A bill to amend the act creating the Motor Carrier Claims Commission (Public Law 880, 80th Cong.); without amendment (Rept. No. 578). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BENTSEN: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H. R. 3540. A bill to provide for boundary adjustments of the Badlands National Monument in the State of South Dakota, and for other purposes; with-

out amendment (Rept. No. 579). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. H. R. 4393. A bill to extend for 2 years the period during which free postage for members of the Armed Forces of the United States in Korea and other specified areas shall be in effect; without amendment (Rept. No. 580). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 2094. A bill to amend the act of August 7, 1946, so as to authorize the making of grants for hospital facilities, to provide a basis for repayment to the Government by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 581). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DOUGHTON:

H. R. 4473. A bill to provide revenue, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ABBITT:

H. R. 4474. A bill to continue for a temporary period certain powers, authority, and discretion for the purpose of exercising, administering, and enforcing import controls with respect to fats and oils (including butter), and rice and rice products; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 4475. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CROSSER:

H. R. 4476. A bill to provide for an appropriate badge for the parents of individuals who serve on active duty in the Armed Forces in and around Korea or in such other areas as the President may designate as combat zones; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 4477. A bill to amend the War Claims Act of 1943, as amended, with respect to payments for the benefit of persons under legal disability; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GORE:

H. R. 4478. A bill to provide for fixing maximum rents charged by Government agencies for housing accommodations; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL:

H. R. 4479. A bill to make available enough baling twine to meet the needs of farmers throughout the United States in order to harvest the 1951 hay, grain and other forage crops; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HART:

H. R. 4480. A bill to give owners of certain special-purpose vessels purchased or requisitioned by the United States an opportunity to reacquire such vessels when they are no longer needed by the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HELLER:

H. R. 4481. A bill to provide pay increases for employees of the United States; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. TEAGUE:

H. R. 4482. A bill to amend the War Claims Act of 1943, so as to extend detention benefits thereunder to certain spouses of American citizens; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Texas (by request):

H. R. 4483. A bill to amend section 307 (d) of the Interstate Commerce Act, with respect to the standard governing the prescribing of differentials in case of through-

service by rail and water; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 4484. A bill to confirm and establish the titles of the States to lands beneath navigable waters within State boundaries and to the natural resources within such lands and waters, to provide for the use and control of said lands and resources, and to provide for the use, control, exploration, development, and conservation of certain resources of the continental shelf lying outside of State boundaries; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENNETT of Michigan:

H. R. 4485. A bill to amend the act of June 4, 1897, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for other purposes," as amended, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to sell without advertisement national forest timber in amounts not exceeding \$2,000 in appraised value; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FUGATE:

H. R. 4486. A bill to provide for a cost-of-living increase in the rates of compensation of policemen and firemen employed by the Panama Canal; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HAGEN:

H. R. 4487. A bill to readjust postal rates and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. PERKINS:

H. R. 4488. A bill granting to veterans of World War I and their widows and dependent children pensions equivalent to the pensions granted to veterans of the war with Spain and their widows and dependent children; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 4489. A bill to increase the period of education or training to which veterans of World War II are entitled, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SIEMINSKI:

H. R. 4490. A bill to amend the Housing Act of 1948, so as to provide that disability and death benefits based on military service may be excluded from net income in establishing rents for certain low-rent housing projects; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. TEAGUE:

H. R. 4491. A bill to amend section 2 of the Missing Persons Act, so as to provide that benefits thereunder shall be available to certain members of the Philippine Scouts; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ABBITT:

H. J. Res. 270. Joint resolution continuing for a temporary period certain provisions of law relating to import controls for fats and oils (including butter) and for rice and rice products; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin:

H. Con. Res. 123. Concurrent resolution expressing the hopes of the American people for the early liberation of the Rumanian people from their present enslavement and for the early restoration of their basic human rights and freedoms; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GROSS:

H. Res. 259. Resolution favoring an armistice in the Korean War; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MURDOCK:

H. Res. 260. Resolution authorizing the printing of the manuscript comprising reports on the basic physical and economic features of water resources and photosynthesis as a House document; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. DOLLINGER:

H. Res. 261. Resolution reestablishing principles stated in Executive Order 8802 of June 25, 1941, as amended, and requesting the President to provide for fair employment practices; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BUFFETT:

H. R. 4492. A bill for the relief of Norma J. Roberts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 4493. A bill for the relief of Dorothy Radich; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SABATH:

H. R. 4494. A bill for the relief of Carmella Zuccarello; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WOOD of Idaho:

H. R. 4495. A bill for the relief of Lee Yim Quon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE

MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1951

(Legislative day of Thursday, May 17, 1951)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

Chaplain (Lt. Col.) Frederick E. Morse, post chaplain, Fort Jay, Governors Island, N. Y., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, the Father of all mankind, we yield Thee hearty thanks for all Thy goodness and loving kindness to us and to all men. As we stand in this place of service make us to have a true appreciation of our heritage, of the great men and great deeds which have gone before us, and help us to feel our inadequacy without Thee as we face the problems of this troubled hour. Direct and prosper our President, the Members of this body, and all others in authority in the great work of government which is theirs, that all accomplished herein will be to the advancement of Thy glory, the safety, honor, and welfare of Thy people.

We pray this day for a blessing on our Nation. Make us strong in our devotion to truth; great in our desire for honor; wise in our labors with the nations of men; ready to sacrifice all else, but never righteousness or virtue. Strengthen us all that we may walk with Thee as we carry burdens of responsibility. Guide us that in honorable service and humility of spirit we may bring peace by doing Thy will. Thus help us at all times to seek and see Thy plan, and may our faith be seen in our works.

In Thy holy name we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. McFARLAND, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, June 15, 1951, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that the President had approved and signed the following acts:

On June 15, 1951:

S. 276. An act for the relief of Dr. Alexander V. Pananicolau and his wife Emilia; and S. 872. An act to furnish emergency food aid to India.

On June 16, 1951:

S. 362. An act for the relief of Tu Do Chau (also known as Szetu Dju or Anna Szetu); and

S. 364. An act for the relief of Mrs. Suzanne Wiernik and her daughter, Genevieve.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

On request of Mr. WHERRY, and by unanimous consent, Mr. MORSE was excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate during this week.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senators may introduce bills and joint resolutions, present petitions and memorials, and transact other routine business, without debate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following communication and letters, which were referred as indicated:

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (S. Doc. No. 45)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a proposed supplemental appropriation, in the amount of \$200,000, for the Department of Agriculture, fiscal year 1952, in the form of an amendment to the budget for said fiscal year (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON EXCHANGE STABILIZATION FUND

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the Exchange Stabilization Fund, together with a summary of operations of the fund from its establishment to June 30, 1950 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

GRANTING OF STATUS OF PERMANENT RESIDENCE TO CERTAIN ALIENS

A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of the orders of the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization granting the application for permanent residence to certain aliens, together with a statement of the facts and pertinent provisions of law as to each alien, and the reasons for granting such applications (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

TEMPORARY ADMISSION INTO UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN ALIEN SEAMEN

A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of an order of the Acting Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, dated October 20, 1950, authorizing the temporary admission into the United States, for shore leave purposes